The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1874. VOL. 88.—NO. 223.

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Big Frank, the noted bank robber, has again escaped from the jail in Wilmington, Del.

—The Democrats of the Third Wisconsin District have nominated Hon. Chas. Thompson for Congress.

—The Democratic Congressional Convention of the Sixteenth Michigan District nominated Geo. H. Durant.

—The Republicans of the Columbus (Ohio) district have nominated David Taylor, a practical farmer, for Congress.

—Secretary Bristow has gone to Kentucky, to be absent several days, and Secretary Robeson has gone to Long Branch.

—The British Co-operative Board has resolved to invite Wendell Phillips to their Annual Co-operative Congress in London.

—The Ohio River Commissioners meet in Evansville to day. General Moorhead, of Pennsylvania, is permanent chairman.

—An engine on the Portland & Ogdensburg (Me.) Railroad exploded on Tuesday morning, killing the engineer and seriously wounding three others.

—The Centennial Commissioners—ex Governors Bigler, Pollock and Curtin—of Pennsylvania, will arrive in Indianapolis this evening and visit the exposition to-morrow.

—Advices from Fall River, Mass., report that it has almost been decided to run the cotton mills on short time, some reducing it to one-half and the others to one-third.

—In the practice shooting at Creedmoore, N. Y., between the Irish and American teams, on Tuesday, no scores were kept, but the Americans excelled the foreigners in almost every instance.

—The professional musicians who came to this country in 1847, 1848 and 1849 propose holding a grand jubilee to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of their escape from monarchial despotism.

—The representatives of the Trans-Atlantic steamship companies having failed to agree upon passenger rates, their late rivalries are renewed, and tickets to Europe are selling at fifteen dollars each.

—Samuel A. Briggs, of Chicago, said to be a defaulter in one hundred thousand dollars from a bank of which he was Vice President and Cashier, has been arrested in New York, and will be taken to Chicago.

—The New York Republican State Convention meets in Utica to-day. Everything indicates the renomination of Governor Dix, but there is a contest for the second place between Lieutenant Governor Robinson and Gen. Batcheller, of Saratoga.

—The Head Quarters Hotel at Fargo, belonging to the Union Pacific Rail Road Company, was burned on Tuesday morning, together with the railroad, telegraph and express offices. Loss $45,000. It was decidedly the finest hotel north of St. Paul.

—Monday night, Henry Heratmeyer, a gardner living near Lockland, Ohio, found two men robbing his fruit orchard. He shot and instantly killed John Williams. One of the men says he did not fire at either of the men, but meant only to frighten them.

—At Fall River, Mass., yesterday, a morning and afternoon session of the Coroner's Jury was held. Two testimony was a repetition of that already published. The jury meets again at 9:15 this morning, when the officers of the corporation and other important witnesses are expected to testify.

—A Havana letter states that an attempt was made a few nights ago to shoot Captain General Concha while at his summer residence. His volunteer guard is suspected. The same letter states that General Garcia was captured by one of the Spanish officers while awaiting a conference with another for the adjustment of some disputed point.

—The case of the People vs. the Illinois Central Railroad, pending in the Alexander (Ill.) Circuit Court, was on Tuesday continued by the defendant on an affidavit. Governor Palmer was present, appearing for the people. He asked for a rule upon the railroad company to exhibit to the prosecution all the evidence referred to in the affidavits by next January, which was not allowed by the court.

—W. B. Jones, United States Commissioner at Demopolis, Marengo county, Ala., and Republican candidate for Probate Judge, writes that not a man has been killed nor a single outrage committed in that county on account of political feeling, and free speech and Republican opinions can be indulged in anywhere. The best feeling prevails between the colored Republicans and Democrats.

—Eunice Howell, a maiden lady seventy years of age, living alone in a cottage near Washingtonville, in Orange county, N. Y., was found on Monday in a dying condition from a wound on the head, and died on Tuesday morning. It is thought the wound was inflicted last Friday night, as she had not been seen since that time until discovered. Her gold watch and a large sum of money known to have been in her house are missing.

WEATHER REPORT.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., September 22, 1874.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Humid.	Wind	Weather.
7 A. M	30.25	45	92	NE	Foggy
2 P. M.	30.11	72	33	W	Fair
9 P. M.	30.16	59	76	NE	Foggy

Mean Barometer, 30.17.
Mean Thermometer, 59
Highest Thermometer, 74.
Lowest Thermometer, 45.

GEO. H. ROHR,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A., Observer.

Daily Bulletin.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATORY,
PITTSBURGH, September 22, 1874, 10:48 P. M.

The weather at Cairo was fair, thermometer 64; Cincinnati, clear, thermometer 62; Indianapolis, Ind., clear, thermometer 62; Fort Sully, D. T., clear; thermometer 63; Indianapolis, Ind., clear, thermometer 63; Keokuk, Iowa, clear, thermometer 64; Leavenworth, clear, thermometer 62; Louisville, Ky., clear, thermometer 65; Memphis, cloudy, thermometer 68; Nashville, Tenn., cloudy, thermometer 68; Omaha, Nebraska, clear, thermometer 59; Pittsburgh, Pa., foggy, thermometer 55; Shreveport, La., fair, thermometer 71; St. Louis, clear, thermometer 67; St. Paul, Minn., clear, thermometer 57; Vicksburg, Miss., fair, thermometer 72; Yankton, D. T., clear, thermometer 55; Ft. Gibson, cloudy, thermometer 64; LaCrosse, clear, thermometer 59; North Platte, fair, thermometer 60.

GEO. H. ROHR, Observer.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Sept. 23, 1874.

Probabilities for To-Day.

Over the Middle States, stationary barometer, somewhat higher temperature, southeast and southwest winds, partly cloudy and clear weather.

I. O. O. F.

Grand Lodge of the United States.

ATLANTA, GA., September 22.—The Grand Lodge of the United States I. O. O. F. convened on the second day. The invitation to the Grand officers and representatives on behalf of the Old Fellows of Georgia to visit Oglethorp Park this afternoon was accepted.

The Grand Lodge, after transacting some preliminary business, at eleven o'clock went into session for the transaction of routine business, after which the election of Grand officers took place, resulting in the election of Deputy Grand Sire M. J. Darham, of Kentucky, as Grand Sire; John W. Stokes, of Pennsylvania, Deputy Grand Sire; James L. Ridgely, of Baltimore, Grand Secretary; Joshua Vansant, Mayor of Baltimore, Grand Treasurer.

The Grand Lodge, together with their ladies and other invited guests, went to Oglethorp Park this afternoon. There were present 1,600 people. Speeches were made by ex-Governor Brown, Mayor Spencer, Grand Sire Darham, Deputy Grand Sire Stokes, and Representative Randall, of California, and Terry, of Connecticut. The entire affair was an exceedingly pleasant one, and members from all sections of the country were gratified in the highest degree with their hospitable reception by the Old Fellows and citizens of Atlanta.

THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, September 22, 1874.

Extending the Civil Service Rules.

The following order has just been promulgated:

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO 4.—It appears to me, from their trial at Washington and at the city of New York, that the further extension of the Civil Service rules will promote the efficiency of the public service. It is ordered that such rules be and they are hereby extended to the several Federal offices in the city and custom-district of Boston, and that proper measures be taken for carrying this order into effect.

U. S. GRANT.

August 31, 1874.

A CLERGYMAN at Paris, Ky., stopped his prayer to lead an unruly man out by the ear, and went on: "As I was saying, O Lord."

FIRST EDITION.

THE PRINTER.

The Joys and Sorrows of his Chequered Life.

How he Manages to Get Along in the World—His Proverbial Prudence and Piety—Trials and Triumphs in the Composing Room—The Printer's Earthly Consolations—How he Fights the Battle of Life.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

The Type Sticker.

When old Gutenberg got off his first crude idea of moveable type he laid the foundation not only of the art of printing, but also of the printer, a being who is as indispensable to modern civilization as the steam-engine or courts of justice, and who presents in himself a wider range and greater variety of idiosyncrasies than any other creature in this world. There is not in the world at the present day a class of men better misunderstood than printers. By most people they are looked upon as an easy-going, anti-crusading set of mortals, who, ignoring the errors of yesterday and careless of the responsibilities of to morrow, live but for the present and it pleasures. In this they are in the main wrong, though it must be confessed that the shortcomings of a few evil geniuses among the type-setting fraternity of almost every place help to create an incorrect general impression with regard to the body. In whatever direction the peculiarities of a printer tend, however they are sure to be very marked, and this it is which makes him a prominent figure in the scenes in which the peculiar bent of his inclination places him, and which render him a very fair subject for a newspaper article. One prominent feature of the modern printer's character is

His Clannishness.

He possesses this quality to an extraordinary degree. The exclusiveness of the Unions, and the stout bonds of friendship which unite its members, are hardly excelled by the same qualities in the members of a Free Mason, Odd Fellow, Knight of Pythias, or Fenian Lodge. These are of course feelings which the printers hold in common, but the sources of the wide variety of personal peculiarities are as numerous as the peculiarities themselves. One cannot unfrequently be traced to the impressions created by the copy that the type-setter has had to reproduce in the way of business. Thus the printer who spends most of his time in setting up dry commercial reports and tables becomes before very long

A Confirmed Melancholic,

and in his spare time a searcher after the mysteries of perpetual motion, the quadrature of the circle, the iri section of the rectangle, Beecher's innocence, or some other undiscovered nothing. The man who sets up the original poetry for the Sunday papers becomes a vapid maundly, who is continually amusing his fellow printers with mis-applications from the paper, and who, while waiting for copy, devotes stray minutes to storing his mind with Tupper or the Bard of Michigan.

Another peculiarity which the men who compose have and hold in common, and which they promise never to part with, is an

Unfailing Impecuniosity.

They are always hard up, and were it not that an appeal from one printer to another never goes unheeded, the number of suiciding compositors would in a year become something appalling. As it is, the impecunious printer, be his unfortunate condition the result of either folly or misfortune, never fails to find ready helping hands among his brethren of the stick. The temptations to

A Country Printer

to come to the city are always very great. In the first place, set he type never so swiftly, he is a prodigy never so clean, the far-distant country type never earns much higher wages than $8 or $9 a week, while a city printer's wages are fixed at $21 a week, and if working by the piece he can run it up to $35 or $40. In the next place must be considered the intense anguish arising from the setting up week after week of the country editor's literary productions. It must have been some knowledge of this peculiar kind of misery which induced Artemus Ward in his exquisite novelette of the Dook de Sassy to make the evil genius of the plot, the "eruel pirate," to prefer sudden death to the lingering tortures threatened of being condemned for one year to read the Canada papers. The "spirit" might have been worse off than the American country newspaper type, but when it is remembered that the rustic journalist is, nine times out of ten, his own quiet, that he contributes largely of original matter to his own columns of facetia, and indulges greatly in the sentimental strain, even in the most practical departments of his paper it is not difficult to conceive the unhappy state of mind of the man who converts the copy into printed matter. There is no escape for him. His doom is inevitable, and at last he forms the resolve of hieing him to the city and seeking work on one of the daily papers.

The Troubles and Cares

which awaits young printer in a large city, are manifold, and, unless he be made of sturdy and tough material, mentally and physically, he will probably rue the day in which he sought for better fortunes and a fairer fate abroad. The first difficulty he meets with is the securing of a job, and this is generally one which he had not anticipated. A country printer struggling week after week with rustic editorial and humble boyery in the wilds of Missouri hears of the enormous number of publications issued in Chicago, and the idea never enters his head that the supply of printers in this city can ever exceed the demand. This he too often finds out to his cost, as very frequently he strikes the city at a moment when the composing-rooms are full, and every day sees every foreman of an office besieged with beseechers for a job.

He will probably, by dint of perseverance, obtain a job on one of the daily papers. Here he will meet with fresh troubles, but they will all vanish before a determination to succeed, and at worst, are made lighter by the increased prosperity and prospects of a brighter destiny which dawns upon him. Very frequently it happens that the country printer is overburdened with

An Excess of Piety.

The superior for whom he worked had been, in many cases, a man of devout aspirations, and had cultivated similar tendencies in his employe. There is no sort of similarity between taking coals to Newcastle and intruding pietymonthly, who is continually admiring his fellow printers with mis-quotations from the paper, and who, while waiting for copy, devotes stray minutes to storing his mind with Tupper or the Bard of Michigan.

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OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

ISAIAH KING, ... N. P. REED.
T. P. HOUSTON, ... D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.

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KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1874.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HON. E. M. PAXSON, of Philadelphia.
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
HON. A. G. OLMSTED, of Potter.
AUDITOR GENERAL,
GENERAL HARRISON ALLEN, of Warren.
SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
COLONEL E. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS,
Twenty-second District
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.
Twenty-third District.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.
STATE SENATE.
Forty-second District,
HUGH McNEILL, Allegheny.
Forty-fourth District.
NO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins township.
Forty-fifth District.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY.
First District,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.
Second District,
CHARLES JEREMY,
JAMES ONSLOW.
Fourth District,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
S. P. McCORD.
JAMES LARIMER.
Fifth District,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley
H. K. SMITH.
Sixth District,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.
JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN A. McQUAIDE, Etna.
COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEIDDELL, McKeesport.
DIRECTOR OF POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

BONDS at Frankfort 88½.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 25½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 109¾.

WE are under obligations to the City Hall Commission for the very handsome volume, containing a description of the new Hall, and account of their proceedings.

THE St. Louis *Globe* avers that the result of the primaries in that city renders it entirely certain that Carl Schurz will not be re-elected to the Senate. In such an event, Milwaukee, we presume, will expect to be favored with his presence.

THE nominating canvass in Butler's district is unusually warm, and the speeches of the "watch dog" are not so confident as in the olden time. Still his nomination is conceded as very likely to follow, but there is some anxiety to secure it in such a manner as to avoid a split. The Democracy are quietly watching, hoping to profit by events.

THE New Orleans *Republican*, after quoting a paragraph of Lawyer Garesche's speech at St. Louis, in which he says his sympathies and purse are with the rebels, says: "As the gentleman's sympathy is so strong, in language at least, the most graceful thing he can do now is to put his hand in that open purse and relieve the families of the poor men who were slain in our streets."

THE California Grangers are a practical set of men. Those in Salinas Valley finding the rates of freight too high, built a narrow gauge road to Monterey, twenty miles distant, and shipped their grain to that point. This brought the railroad to terms, but when it was too late. The Grangers claim to have saved enough on freight to nearly pay for their road, and propose to keep and operate it.

SAID a Democrat to a prominent Republican a few days since, "*Our* party will beat this Fall." "What do you mean," was the answer. "*Our* party. I voted with the Republicans during the rebellion, and will do so this Fall. When the spirit of rebellion comes up, I go with those who put it down." This tells the story. The new rebellion was started a little soon, and the masses North think too well of this Union to vote with a party that is on the side of rebellion.

TWO IMPORTANT religious gatherings occur—one in New York, and the other in Brooklyn—next month. The Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church will assemble in New York on the 7th, and the Baptists hold their Association in Brooklyn. Between forty and fifty Bishops will attend the Episcopal Convention, besides a large delegation of ministers and laymen. It is looked upon as a very important gathering, particularly in view of the ritualistic and Cumming, or Reformed Church questions.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* is not disposed to be satisfied with the manner in which the prisoners discharged by Judge Paxson were gotten rid of. It reviews the history of the case, and regards it as one of great gravity and importance. We think Judge Paxson may have been entirely innocent, following the record as he did, and that the counsel for prosecution, McCandless, was very culpable, for allowing the case to drag along until the "two term" rule would apply. But other parties doubtless managed the affair, and very successfully, as the result showed.

THE report of the City Hall Commission, made to the Judges of the District Court, with the request that Auditors be appointed to audit the accounts, may be said to terminate the work of building and furnishing Municipal Hall. The several vouchers for money are given, and the entire financial showing is detailed and complete. The cost of the structure is given at $500,579.24. The land, interest on bonds, mortgage, and temporary loan, aggregate $178,902.16. Other items carry the total up to $730,076.96,—for all items whatever. Thus ends the work of the Commission.

THE proposition to ask Congress for aid to extend the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal across the Alleghenies, has called forth hostility, very singularly, in our view of the case, from Baltimore. The objection is, that speed is the great desideratum, in the matter of transportation, and that, therefore, we do not need the canal. The truth is, there are two elements involved—time and cost. Very many articles of manufacture, as well as grain and breadstuffs, do not require to be swiftly delivered, but are very sensitive to the element of cost. The lakes still retain a large share of the grain trade, notwithstanding the difference in time as compared with railroads. We need one great water way across the continent.

IT begins to be evident that we shall have at least two, if not three, irregular political movements in our politics this Fall. The Whisky League is understood to have directed its supporters to vote for those who will vote their measures, irrespective of the ticket they happen to be on. This, if true, marks the League as a distinct organization, working for a special and selfish interest. Then we have the Taxpayers' movement, which has gone so far as to prepare a catechism for the candidates of all parties. What they propose to do, in the event of receiving unfavorable replies, we do not undertake to say. But their operations, whether important or unimportant, indicate that so far as it goes, it is a separate political movement. Then we have the Temperance organization, vigorous and possessed of considerable sympathy, but not, in all particulars, wisely directed. Of course, the regular organizations can only go ahead, irrespective of these other organizations, but their existence is an evidence that the straight tickets need very careful looking after.

SAYS the *Chronicle*, referring to Kellogg, and his claim to the Gubernatorial office of Louisiana, "if he feels sure that he is entitled, he should have the good grace to submit to another election!" It is hard to argue against such a proposition. We would say, if he is sure he is entitled to office, he ought to have the nerve to stand up, and keep it till the time for which he is elected expires. The idea that a man should resign to please a set of malcontents is extremely absurd. Suppose a clique around Harrisburg were to drive Governor Hartranft off, and have agents ready to seize local offices in all parts of the State, would the *Chronicle* advise him to resign? It would simply be a bid for lawlessness. To trump up charges and claims against a successful candidate is so easy under our system that were it encouraged, it would become universal, particularly at the South. Congress was compelled to be less liberal in paying contestants' expenses, in order to stop interminable contests over elections of Congressmen. We are surprised that the *Chronicle* should be so forgetful of what belongs to law and order as to propose what it does. In place of peace, its advice, if followed, would only give war.

OUR candidate for Secretary of Internal Affairs, General R. B. Beath, is popular at home. The *Miner's Journal* thus refers to him: "That the confidence reposed in him by the people when they elected him to this important position was worthily bestowed, the high character which the legal profession and all who are acquainted with the very satisfactory manner in which the duties thereof have been discharged, is the sure guarantee. And not only have the duties enjoined by law been faithfully performed, but the experience gained during his term of office has enabled Gen. Beath to discern many of the wants of our peculiar land system and to suggest and secure such legislation as will hereafter render the landed interests more secure from the adventurers who made a business of taking out land warrants for the purpose of making money out of the equitable owners. All who know General Beath, his rare worth, his high moral character, his private life unspotted, his whole official career unstained, will, we feel assured, agree with us, that this honor was well merited, while it was thus gracefully bestowed." We very cordially endorse all that is thus said of Gen. Beath. He is in every way worthy the confidence of the people.

THE LEADING ISSUE.

The editor of a leading religious paper in the South recently made, in public, the startling declaration that if the "three amendments were put before the Legislatures of the nation to day, it is certain beyond a reasonable doubt that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth would be defeated, and the Thirteenth would hardly pass;" from which he concludes that "it is questionable whether the Constitutional amendments respecting the colored people of America represent the political sentiment of the nation to-day." It is not necessary to discuss what can only be a matter of opinion, whether the nation would withdraw the franchise, civil rights, and liberty from the colored race. We do not believe it would. But what is undeniably true is, that the Democratic party, as an organization, does desire to achieve this result, and is vigorously working to that end. The same editor is authority for the statement that if the majority of the States desire to strike off the three amendments named it can be done. In other words, the Democratic party, as an organization, desires to take from the negroes the ballot, to deprive them of civil rights, and restore them to slavery. Their natural adaptation for this condition is being discussed at the South again as though it were a new proposition. The outbreak of vindictive wrath against the Civil Rights bill, is in evidence of the unity of that party on this subject. The only miscarriage the affair has had, was the circumstance that the southern wing of the party could not be controlled. So elated was it with the hope of triumph that it broke bounds a little too soon, and New Orleans, Coushatta, Trenton, and other outbreaks gave warning to the North of what was in progress.

As a preparative for, and apparently in anticipation of the outbreaks referred to, we were treated, with suspicious frequency and earnestness, by Northern Democratic journals, to long diatribes on the "war of races," that was to spring out of the dreadful cruelty and blood thirstiness of the negroes South. Of all this, a competent Southern observer has written "The old South is throwing off her habiliments of mourning, girding on her weapons of political warfare, and proposes to rule this nation again on the basis of race caste. This talk about a war of races is a myth; it is simply a war of one race upon another. The reports you hear of negroes arming themselves to butcher white people are base fabrications. The blacks are not bloodthirsty nor revengeful. In the whole history of their cruel bondage there is not one example of concerted rapine or murder among them toward their oppressors. In the late war they fed and cared for the women and children while the men fought to make their bondage perpetual; and even to-day, if they could be assured that their old masters would educate and give them the full benefits of their liberty, the past would be forgotten and the old slave-owners would rule the South. But notice the facts. Jefferson Davis says the other day the "natural relation" of the white man and black is that of master and slave, and calls upon Tennessee to "hurl the thunderbolts of her vengeance" against "the incendiaries" who have disturbed that relation. The White League of Louisiana says of the black man: His "ballot was the result of the war and his use of it a monstrous absurdity." Mississippi Democracy began as soon as her Legislature was organized to re-enact laws on the old slave line, such as forbidding colored men to own land, etc. Georgia Southrons put every colored man out of their Legislature in 1865, even after they had been admitted by those colored men and their friends."

While this issue of the Democracy has been badly managed, or providentially discovered, we have no other thought than that they will press it to the bitter end. Its unwisdom is manifest. Does any one suppose that after the ballot has been once conferred, it can be taken from them again? Is any one insane enough to think that after they have tasted the sweets of freedom, they can again be plunged into slavery? Is it to be imagined, that if they were willing to all this, the whites of the North would be ready to have the old slave oligarchy re-established in power? Do we want another rebellion? Do not men know that there is an antagonism between slavery and liberty that can never be overcome? Was the record of the Democracy, during the war, so inspiring and praiseworthy that we could wish to have it repeated? Is any supposition that the people were hoodwinked into endorsing the several amendments to the Constitution last passed, is an absurdity; and no man need believe that they will ever retrace their steps on those questions. We are among those who cheerfully, openly, and fully accept all the issues involved in the Civil Rights bill, now pending before Congress, are open in our declaration of favor for it, and have no hesitancy in declaring that the Republican party, in order to be true to itself, must stand by it, and pass it. If the next Congress does not do it, or the President vetoes it, it will be carried into the next Presidential issue, and become a part of our organic faith.

The only criticisms that have been made against this bill, so far as we have seen, were sheer misrepresentations. It does *not* compel mixed schools, but merely equal educational advantages. Our new State Constitution—over which the Democracy prate so loudly of their devotion, *requires precisely the same thing*. It does not necessitate, nor even hint at, social equality, or anything in fact, which one well bred person does not accede to every person, white or black, instinctively. The design of the Civil Rights bill is to secure the colored people South against the brutality of the ex-rebel whites; to make sure that they shall not be discriminated against in respect to education; to enforce natural rights for them that are being denied. Had the South been as well advanced in its treatment of them as the North; had the rebels accepted in good faith the issues of the war; had the bitter and revengeful feelings so terribly displayed of late been held in abeyance; had they been simply just to the colored race, no Civil Rights bill would ever have been thought of. And the Republican party having given freedom and the franchise to the blacks, owes it to itself as well as them to protect them in their rights. And it will do it.

POLITICAL.

THE Democrats of Cambria county have nominated the following ticket: Assembly, Hannan and Buck; District Attorney, W. H. Rose; Prothonotary, Barney McColgan.

THE late Democratic insurrection in Louisiana is squelched. There will probably not be another one until more Democratic successes in the North inspire a new hope. —*Cin. Gazette.*

THE Boston *Journal* says Judge E. R. Hoar's second letter declining the candidacy for Congress, is understood to be very brief and to contain a positive refusal to reconsider his decision as previously made public.

JAS. F. SCOTT, Cyrus Clarke, and J. Haus, Esqs, have been appointed conferees on the part of Lawrence county, to the Republican conference, to nominate candidates for Law Judge for the 17th Judicial District.

THE Berks county Republicans on Saturday nominated the following ticket: Congress, Charles B. McKnight; Assembly, city, Samuel Frees; another to be supplied; county, Nathan S. Kemp, Wm. R. Smith, Wm. Trexler, Adam H. Gernant.

FOLLOWING is the ticket nominated by the Republicans of York county, at their Convention last week: Congress, William McConkey; Senate, William F. Smith; Assembly, W. H. Lanius, Alfred N. Michael, John W. Graham, Christof Kolter.

THE Republican ticket made in Delaware county has on in for Congress, Wm. Ward; President Judge, John M. Broomall; members of Legislature, Sol. W. May, Wm. J. Harvey. Washington Townsend has been named for Congress by Chester, and will probably be the district nominee. Mr. Broomall served with distinction several years in Congress.

THE speech of Wm. L. Trescott, a candidate for Congress from the Third District of South Carolina, gives some good advice to his followers of the Conservative party. He tells them in very plain terms that the situation must be accepted; that not only must they be unwilling to abridge the rights of the colored citizen before the law, but they must convince the country of that unwillingness, while endeavoring to win the confidence of the colored people to teach them to be good citizens. He admits the difficulties of the task, but urges it as the only prospect of political success. If advice like this had been taken long ago, South Carolina would not have been in its present impoverished condition. But it is not too late, and the prospect of improvement when this advice is followed will not be far distant.

PERSONAL.

DONALDSON, the balloonist, is going to marry a woman who wears eye-glasses and walks with a cane, and we shall never speak ill of him again.—*Detroit Free Press.*

MRS. GEORGE NORTH, who is State librarian of Iowa, has been taking a short vacation. During her absence the library affairs were ably managed by Miss Mattie E. Hill.

A LETTER from Governor Dix, of New York, printed in the Albany *Journal*, says: "You may conclude with safety that I am not afflicted with paralysis, erysipelas, neuralgia or any of the diseases with which the newspapers have favored me."

SOMEBODY has been collecting statistics about sleep for T. T. in the *Golden Age*. It appears that President Grant, E. E. Hale, and others confess to requiring nine hours. Milton took eight in winter, seven in summer. Humboldt slept but four hours during his later years. Campbell, Chief Justice Story, and Dr. Arnold took eight; Melancthon only six. Many great men have indulged in a midday nap, among others were Thiers and Boecher. Now the question comes to be how much does Tilton himself require. It is clear that Moulton slumbers with one eye open. We doubt whether Theodore sleeps at all.

THE Chicago *Tribune* of Friday says: "The date of the great social event of the season in Chicago—an event which will be of interest not here merely, but in the country generally—has at last been definitely settled. The marriage of Fred. Grant, son of the President, and Miss Honore, the second daughter of H. H. Honore, Esq., of this city, will take place on the 20th of October, at Kenwood, at the house of Potter Palmer, the husband of the Elder Miss Honore. The list of the bridesmaids has not yet been fully made out, but among them is Miss Dunlevy, of Chicago.

GEN. ROBERT TOOMBS, whose idiotic and inflammatory sentiments are used by partisan journals to create hostile feelings between the North and South, is repudiated by the press of his own city. The Atlanta *Constitution* says: "The people in other sections will not understand that he has not the following of a corporal's guard and that our people loudly condemn his course, and hence his sins are laid at our door, to a greater or less extent. A great intellect he has, and much has it accomplished for the fame and prosperity of Georgia. But he is pursuing a course that will bring upon him universal condemnation. We sincerely trust that he will cease to aid the enemies of his people in heaping fresh insults and degradation upon us. We appeal to him in the name of his suffering country to desist from his course."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE population of Jackson, Florida, has increased from 2,000 in 1865 to 15,000 in the present year.

A LIGHTNING rod which was put up under the personal supervision of Benjamin Franklin in 1762, remains still upon a hotel in New Hampshire.

A MAN has just died in Warsaw, Indiana, who has had six wives, to the last of which he was married twice. He was divorced from all but one of them.

THE Standish monument at Duxbury, Mass., is more than half done, and subscriptions amounting to $17,000 were received last year without solicitations.

OWING to the non-completion of the presses for the new establishment, the first issue of the New York *Republic* is postponed from the third Monday in September to the first Monday in October—October 5, two weeks hence.

IT is proposed to introduce the Kindergarten system into the public schools of Milwaukee. The school census of this year shows a vast increase over that of last year, being no less than 4,524, an increase of fully fifteen per cent.

A PHILADELPHIA gentleman concluded to have a bath the other evening, and in the dark, got hold of a chunk of stove-blacking by mistake for the soap. A more polished man than he was has never been seen in the whole State of Pennsylvania.

A CHILD was born near Eufala, Alabama, on the 28th ult., which had two distinct heads and necks of natural size. Both heads had perfectly developed ears, noses, mouths and other features. It was found necessary to sacrifice the child in order to save the life of the mother.

THERE was a man in Murray county, Wisconsin, who got mad when he found that grasshoppers had called for his wheat. So he got a big roe, and crushed wheat and grasshoppers together into the ground. It killed the insects, and a succession of showers revived the wheat, so that it was as good as new. It pays to get mad now and then.

HOW to swallow a pill is thus stated by a correspondent: "Put the pill under the tongue and behind the teeth, and let the patient immediately take a large swallow of water and he will neither feel the pill nor taste it. In fact, he cannot tell where it has gone, and I have seen them look about the floor to see if they had not dropped it."

MR. BOWEN is the man who ought to be able to solve many of the doubts which have been raised by conflicting statements in the Brooklyn controversy; but the public has had enough of these long documents, and it is to be hoped that he will wait until he is called on to testify in court. These statements and counter-statements settle nothing, and only serve to raise the apprehension that truth has retired to her well.

AN old man in New Hampshire, who, in his youth, followed the trade of a tailor, stuck a large needle into his leg just above the knee, twenty-five years ago. He never experienced much trouble, but always joked about it, saying he intended yet to make his shroud with it. A few weeks since it came to the surface and was taken out entire. But as soon as the atmosphere touched it it dropped to pieces, and the old man's burial robe will have to be made by a machine after all.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has quite recently forwarded to Governor William Allen, of Ohio, the sum of $23,000 in part payment of the claim of that State for equipments, &c., furnished the National Government at the outset of the late rebellion. These State war claims have been settled in a pretty rapid manner, although there are now about $4,000,000 of suspended claims of the different States held for want of better evidence and further vouchers. Illinois has received a settlement in full. Pennsylvania has some portion of its claim suspended.

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE cost of the Tichborne trial to be defrayed out of the estate, amount to £91,-677 12s. 2d, about $458,388.

"JOHN MILTON'S" church, in London, so called because the poet was baptized there, will probably be removed, the average number of the congregation each Sunday only amounting to nine.

AUSTRIA wants a great deal of artillery, and proposes to Krupp that it will buy of him half what it wants if he will divulge the secret of the composition of the metal, so that the other half can be made in Austria. Krupp merely raises his eyebrows.

A CHILD of seven years of age, who was brought before the Mayor and ex-Mayor of Chipping Norton, charged with damaging a lock, value sixpence, was sent to prison for two days, failing to pay a fine of ten shillings and sixpence damages and costs.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

IN England a poor curate, unable to live on his salary, supported himself by repairing watches. This was reported to the Bishop as a disgrace to the cloth. "This must be put a stop to," said the Bishop, indignantly, and he stopped it by giving the curate a place worth $2,000 a year.

IN St. Petersburg, Russia, recently, Sergeant De Nille murdered a physician and his cook on account of jealousy, the officer being in love with the latter. He remained in the room where he had committed the crime, and holding a knife to his breast stood for five hours, threatening to kill himself, rather than be arrested. He was drenched with water and blinded with snuff, but could not be taken off his guard. He yielded voluntarily at last.

THE East India papers now mention a singular case of going to school late in life. It seems that the Rajah of Bussahir, whose income is $500,000 per annum, began attending school when he was twenty five years old and in the five years which have since elapsed, he has become quite Anglicized. He is described as being good natured, and as making it a point "to compare his watch with that of the every European traveller in order that he may know with absolute certainty what o'clock it is."

IT is a curious fact that Paris, with all its love of music and amusements, and its crowds of foreigners, cannot support an opera—at least the State is always called upon to furnish subsidies in aid of the Italian and French operas, the Opera Comique, and the Lyrique when it plays. But even with subsidies, which have been cut down since the fall of the Empire, the business is not always a paying one. Thus, in 1869 the receipts of the Italians reached 1,200,000 francs, but the expenditure exceeded them by over £17,000. The singers got 700,000 francs, the dancers 327,000 francs, the orchestra 137,000 francs, and the other persons employed in the house 168,000 francs.

THE value of all the benefices of the Established Church in England and Wales has been reported to Parliament to be £3,-719,021. Of the whole number, those in public patronage are valued at £1,825,805, and those in private gift £1,893,226. This does not include the value of the bishoprics. The secretary of the Lords' Committee on Church Patronage estimates the present value of the private patronage, taking it at a nine years' purchase, to be £17,000,000. The annual value of the livings in public patronage is classified as follows: those in the patronage of the Crown, £76,375; the Prince of Wales, £6,983; the Lord Chancellor, £192,614; the Duchy of Lancaster, £15,858; archbishops and bishops, £671,597; deans and chapters, £229,-449; archdeacons, £12,788; the universities, £280,696; Eton College, £12,892; Winchester College, £4,891; companies, societies, hospitals, trustees, etc., £188,755; rectors, etc., (the rectories being in public patronage), £134,077. Where the patronage is alternate, half the value is counted in these amounts.

SHAKERDOM.

Child Life Among the Shakers.

The Pittsfield (Mass.) *Eagle* says that children placed with the Shakers at Lebanon are indentured to Benjamin Gates, or some authority, until they "become of age," he agreeing in the papers to provide them food, clothing, &c. They are then placed in the "children's order," under the charge of a sister designated to care for them, and she commences at once to instill into their minds the glories of the creed. In their management not a blow is struck. Refractory ones are punished by being laid flat upon the floor, face down. When they have been kept thus prostrate for a length of time, they are taken up and "talked to," the enormity of their offenses pointed out, and are exhorted to behave better in the future. Those from eight to a dozen years of age "go to confession" every Saturday, and "own up" (or are supposed to) to the little sins of the week that have escaped the notice of their guardians. And as they receive special approval after an apparently very full confession, they early learn to conjure up quite enormous sins, knowing that they "gull" their confessors into a deeper belief in their penitence. "Now don't you feel better after confessing all that?" asks the ancient virgin who has heard the story. "Yes, yea," says the little miss, and tipping a wink to her companions she walks out as pedately as a spinster of seventy. Another method of punishment is to put the youngster into a large sack, tying it lightly round the neck. Should the child refuse to get into the bag it is drawn over the refractory one, and then, head, feet, and all enveloped, he or she is left to repent of the offensive disobedience. The children are sent to school four months each year—the boys in the Winter and the girls in the Summer. Co-education hasn't the slightest support there. The girls and boys must not converse together. If they happen to meet, and if a roguish youngster is bold enough to break the silence with some pretty maiden, the maiden must be deaf and dumb to him. "Isn't there some boy here that you are just a little fonder of than the others?" is a standing question in the confessional. The reply always is "nay," and the blind old goodies believe it."

Jerome Bonaparte.

The Baltimore *Sun* notes a fact occurring in the case of Garvey vs. Wayne, now on trial in the Circuit Court of Howard county, Maryland. In the progress of the cause, it says, a fine-looking young man of grave aspect, with an admirably-formed head, and a face full of intellectual expression, rose as one of the counsel in the cause to address the Court. His voice, manner, and matter at once attracted attention. It was manifest that he was a person of more than ordinary capacity, and the inquiry among the audience became general, "Who is this young man?" An answer brought forth the fact that the speaker was Jerome Bonaparte, the second son of the deceased nephew of the great Napoleon, who had been but recently admitted to the bar, and was now making his maiden speech as a lawyer. The Court gave marked attention to his argument, and the lawyers and others present pronounced the effort an admirable one, and full of promise of future distinction.

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(From Demorest's Monthly, for October.)

FALL FASHIONS.

What the Ladies Will Wear.

BRIDAL COSTUMES.

The customs of society, and all the prejudices and preferences of individual taste, are in favor of the pure white toilettes, emblem of their youth and innocence, for brides. Colors are incongruous; they look as if they were a matter of necessity, not choice, and therefore can never be what is called "fashionable." It is true, an effort has been made recently to introduce colors into exclusive English bridal costumes, but it has been severely commented on by the French authorities in fashion, and has resulted in a dead failure. Nothing has yet superceded the white dress, the veil, the bridal wreath, nor does it seem likely, at present, that anything will. Marriage comes to most persons but once in a life; at any rate, but once can the young girl be crowned with the evidences of her spotless maidenhood; it is, therefore, but right that for that once she should be queen in her own right, and wear white and royal robes.

"JET THE RAGE."

It was thought that jet had "run itself into the ground." So many cheap imitations had appeared of costly styles in trimming, that it was supposed manufacturers would be afraid of risking the market with a fresh supply of expensive jet goods. Yet this reasonable theory has not been carried out in practice. Jet it is declared is still the "rage," and the most costly trimmings and decorations for the season, always excepting rich real lace, are of jet, and fine silk cord in the new designs, which are certainly sufficiently novel and elegant to satisfy the most exigent taste. The ascendancy thus maintained reasserts the supremacy of black toilettes, black silk, black velvet, and black cashmere, jet being rarely associated with any but black fabrics.

FALL TOILETTES.

A preference in fall toilettes is manifested for jet upon woolen cashmere, serge and woolen poplin, with cuirasses of velvet, striped with jet bands. These, of course, are all black, but there are very handsome costumes of Russia gray wool, embroidered with black, and worn over black skirts, and there are complete costumes of brown camel's hair, twilled all wool bege, and woolen serge, embroidered with wool, in several shades of the same color. These last are not new, except in design, but they are very handsome, and can never become common, because they require that the bonnet and other portions of the toilette should be in harmony with them, and these accessories, being in color, cannot properly be worn with other dresses.

REVIVAL OF VELVET.

There will be a great revival of velvet this season for in-door dresses, "at homes," "kettle drums," small dinner parties, and the like; some will be cut plain *fourreau*, and striped with jet, others demi-train, with basques and open bodies, enriched with real or jetted lace. The oriental jet necklaces composed of many graduated strands, are repeated in aprons for the front and backs of velvet skirts, and added to black Gabrielle dresses, as well as to complete costumes, with fine effect.

DINNER AND EVENING TOILETTES.

A new soft satin finished silk appears in all the pale shades for evening wear, with an under side of satin in white, or a deeper shade of the same color. These silks are used for the elegant dinner and evening toilettes of matrons from thirty to fifty years of age. The silk turned over forms *revers*, cuffs, collars, and all the ornamental parts of a costume, and with fine *crepe lisse* plaitings for the inside of neck and sleeves, a very handsome toilette is completed without lace.

BONNETS AND HATS.

There is an enlargement in the size of Fall and Winter bonnets which shows itself particularly in the brim, which is broad, and often flaring. The trimming still continues to be massed at the back, though the *Directoire* and *Rabagas* styles are ornamented under the brim. The arrangement of the trimming upon many of the most costly imported hats and bonnets is so very broad, striking, and what the French call "noisy," as to require great modification before being suited to the present style of close, restricted walking dresses. The most stylish hats for young ladies are "Rubens" felt, turned up with a silver buckle, bound with velvet of the same shade, the crown swept with a long ostrich plume which touches the shoulder.

COLLARS.

One of the greatest novelties in jet is a standing, flaring collar, formed entirely of jet beads, strung on wire. This is rounded away in front, and the lower edge is trimmed with jet fringe. The lace ruff is to be worn inside.

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At 12½c, Some of the Fest Yard Wide Bleached Muslins, such as "Fruit of the Loom," "Lonsdale," At 8c and 10c, Extra Good Bargains in Unbleached and Bleached Muslin.
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PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
6 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
WEDNESDAY, September 23, 1874. }

The cool and bright atmosphere of the past few days seems to have revived people afresh, and a more active as well as increasedly hopeful spirit is apparent. All kinds of business seem to move more easily. There is a better tone observable among merchants, and larger confidence in the continued activity of trade. In banking circles the legitimate demand for money continues good, and the loanable resources of the banks are quite fully employed. Orders are reported quite active at our iron mills, and an improving outlook is opening up before our manufacturers. It is not possible to accurately state the condition of the real estate market, improved or unimproved, holds its value quite well; but any other than this has no defined value. Loans can be negotiated very readily on the better situated properties, but on speculative lands, there is little disposition to extend monetary aid.

The following stocks were sold last evening, by A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer, at his Stock Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street:

Third National Bank	$135 00
M. & M. National Bank	69 00
International Bank	20 00
Nations Bank for Savings, Allegheny, ($25 48 paid in)	20 00
Old Fellows Savings Bank	55 50
Orphans Deposit Bank ($50 paid in)	27 00
Keystone Bank	74 00
Homestead Bank ($73 80 paid in)	10 00
Pittsburgh & Castle Shannon Railroad ($23 paid in)	10 00
Citizens Insurance Company	25 00
City Insurance Co., ($43 paid in)	30 00

At the East the cotton market is heavy, with a drooping tendency in quotations. Breadstuffs have been a little more active, with firm prices for export, while the quotations for flour and wheat and corn have rather favored the buyer. In the dry goods market a liberal attendance of near-by traders is reported, who are buying enough to keep up their assortments, but not enough to endanger the stocks of the jobbers. Prices are still tending downward, more especially in domestic cotton goods.

The import entries of foreign dry goods at the port of New York for last week were $2 431,261 (the amount upon which the market reaching $2 742,652), and of general merchandise $4,238 664, making a total of $6,669 952 in gold coin valuation. The export clearances of domestic produce from this port for the week ending Tuesday, September 15, footed up $4,-591 531 in currency valuation.

The New York *Tribune*, which is not given to sanguine views of the situation, after having interviewed a long list of merchants and tradesmen, concludes that, "with the Fall a healthy, but yet not unusual trade has appeared. There are as many purchasers as ever, but they are not disposed to load their shelves with any larger stock than the season is likely to turn to their profit. 'We want only good goods,' they say, 'and smaller lots,' and they buy what they are sure of selling. Accounts from the several departments of business show that business men are not discouraged or gloomy, but, on the contrary, moderately satisfied with the present business and prospects. From the agricultural parts of the country orders are nearly as large as usual, and money is easy; and, although less can be said for the manufacturing districts, there is no marked depression of feeling. Most city dealers and jobbers are expecting only a fair degree of business this season; but say that there is nothing in the condition of affairs to warrant complaints or anxiety. In most branches trade through the Summer and thus far this Fall has compared well with that of last year, which up to the time of the panic was unusually good. It is not difficult now to find those who talk discouragingly, but were there were a hundred a year ago, there are barely a half dozen now, and the great majority of mercantile men are very confident that the permanent good of business will prove to have followed from the financial crash of 1873.

Lester S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed
Gold	109¾	109¾
U. S. 5-20s—1881—coupons	117¾	117¾
5-20 1867	112	112¾
5-20—1864	114¾	114¾
" 1865	115¾	115¾
" 1865 new	115	115¾
" 1867	116¾	116¾
" 1868—coupons	116¾	116¾
10-40's	110¾	110¾
Currency 6's	117¾	117¾
New 5 per cents	111	111¾
10-40's—coupons	111¾	111¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	101¾	101¾
Erie	37	38
I. C.	89	89¾
R. I. & E.	1	1
C. C. & I. C.	12	12¾
St. Paul	33¾	33¾
Do. Preferred	53¾	53¾
Michigan Southern	76¾	77
Do Central	73¾	74¾
North Western Common	57¾	57¾
Do. Pref	54¾	55¾
Rock Island	102	102¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	97¾	97¾
Pacific Mail	47¾	47¾
Western Union Telegraph	78¾	78¾
Ohio & Mississippi	24¾	25¾
Union Pacific	36¾	36¾
Toledo & Wabash	32¾	32¾
Harlem	127½	129
Chicago & Alton	91¾	93
Adams Express	108¾	108
American Express	62	63¾
U. S. Express	61¾	64¾
W., Z. Burro & Co. Express	78¾	78¾
Quicksilver	9½	9½
Fort Wayne	97	97
Panama	113¾	114¾
Merchants Union Express	18¾	21
Hannibal and St. Joseph	25¾	27¾
A. & P. Pref.	12¾	13½

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 75 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penna Central	94¾	
" scrip	100¾	
Reading	56¾	
Oil Creek	9¾	
Lehigh Valley	66¾	
Central Transportation	44¾	45¾
Empire do	55	
A. Y. & K. T. 7-30	88	90
P. C. & St. L. 7's	83½	

NEW YORK, September 22, 1874.

The Treasury disbursements were $87,000 and the customs receipts $570,000. Money 2@2½. Sterling was quiet at 483¾@484 for sixty days and 486@486¼ for sight. Gold opened at 109¾, and closed at 109¾. The carrying rates were 1@2; loans flat. The clearings were $12,000,056. State bonds were quiet and nominal. Railroad bonds were strong, with a slight advance in Pacifics. Governments were firm.

Speculation for a rise continued strong to-day, with an advance in prices of ½@3¼ per cent. The great improvement was in Harlem, from 127¾ to 131. Union Pacific advanced from 36¾ to 37, and Lake Shore from 76¾ to 77¾. Western Union rose to 78, and New York Central to 101¾. Many capitalists who cannot employ their money on call at better than 2@3 per cent. are buying New York Central, Rock Island, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, New Jersey Central, and other dividend paying shares. The strength imparted to the market by these purchases is naturally felt in the entire list. Rock Island advanced to 102¾. D. L. & W. to 109¾. New Jersey Central to 106, and Panama to 114¾. Many of the low priced shares started upwards to-day. C. C. & I. C. rose to 13 on a belief that the October interest on the bonds would be paid. Ontos rose to 26¾. Atlantic and Pacific preferred to 14. Hannibal & St. Joseph to 28, and the preferred to 33. In some of the investment securities there was a further decided improvement, especially in railway mortgages. All well established bonds were in demand at full prices. The sales exceed 200,000 shares, well distributed, of which 20,000 were sold to elsewhere, and it is very plain it will not be. At San Francisco the shipments of New Wheat thus far are less than half the quantity for the corresponding time last year, and the bids now made for Wheat are generally declined by the farmers. The crop of Chili has been mainly marketed, and Australia has no surplus for Europe. If estimating the probable end consumption of Wheat in Europe, we must not overlook the fact that in almost all nations the crops of small grains are much below the average, and the fruit crops in Great Britain are very small, and the same is true of stock, hogs and cattle; hence, with cheap grain, and animal food scarce and dear, we do not look for extreme low figures for Wheat, admitting the crop to be a full average throughout the world. In Australia and Turkey the grain crops are short; in some localities, especially in Turkey, the exports of grain are prohibited. The productions of the Indian corn in Europe this season does not promise over one half that of last year, so that the surplus of food in Europe, we think, has been greatly magnified. It is no doubt true that the supplies of Wheat is considerable, but a very considerable part of the population of Europe subsist on cheap grains and vegetables; the crop being short, Wheat must be taken in their place. The quantity of New Wheat for Great Britain is less than half that at the corresponding time last year, and at no time during the year do we look for it to exceed one half the quantity of last year. In Great Britain the figures show that in every 100 acres of Wheat in Great Britain, 55 have over an average crop, 40 an average, and only five under an average. In every 100 acres of Barley, there are 18 over an average and 44 an average, and 38 under an average. In 100 acres of Oats, five under an average, 18 an average and 77 under an average. In every 100 acres of Beans 11 over an average, 45 an average and 44 under an average. The severe drouth from which this country has suffered the past two months, has greatly injured our Corn, Oats, Buckwheat, Rye, Potatoes and all root crops; and we find the injury is far greater than is generally supposed. It is very plain that the exporting power of this country will fall greatly below the estimates given in July last. After the coming week we look for a material falling off in our receipts and a considerable reduction in our stock, and it is very evident we shall close the season with a limited supply. The exports for the week are 882,680 bush. against 894,818 bush the corresponding week last year.

In Flour we have had increased activity, and on the whole the tone and spirit of the market has been more satisfactory than during the preceding week: the export demand has improved, and the domestic and provincial trade has proved far more active than we ever anticipated, and material falling off in the shipments from Western ports, as advised by telegraph, have exerted a decisively favorable influence upon prices. In general demand, depleting our stock considerably; the severe drouth from which we have suffered the past seven weeks has caused many mills in the Middle States to suspend business, and this coupled with the more active foreign demand and reports of short crops in Liverpool and London, has largely contributed to the center tone noted above. The milling capacity of this country is well known to the intelligent millers, is largely in excess of the consumption of the country; this is especially true of Trade and Family Flour, and hence when the surplus of these grades is large holders are compelled to prices that come within the limits of shippers; millers therefore should keep these facts constantly in view and buy Wheat accordingly. We still hold considerable old Flour. This is being gradually disposed of at low figures, and we look for a more healthy trade during the Winter months, though at low prices. We have had a fair demand for shipping extras for delivery this month, chiefly from shippers, and the last few days have exerted a reassuring influence. Fancy brands—for which there is more active and have slightly improved. Good Autumn Winter Wheat Extras, valued at $5 85@6, have been in demand for export. Good Superfine and No 2 have sold well, but at lower prices. Choice No 1 Ground has been in modest demand for the West Indies and Brazil trade. The current prices on the sembard have no margin for shipment. Buffalo Spring Wheat at town is very quiet, and the only safety for millers is in buying Wheat at low prices. The exports of the week are 9 374 brls, against 56,786 do the corresponding week last year.—Tribune.

New York Provisions Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The features of our Pork market the past week have presented a marked change to those of the present week. The local and export demand has greatly improved, and we find our stock very considerably reduced; this with the short crop report from the South-West, coupled with the reports of exhausted supplies of the old crop in Illinois, Iowa and Indiana, has given a decided impulse to the market, and greatly stimulated the demand for future delivery. It is very apparent to all that the consumption of animal food here and in Europe is largely in excess of the supply of the Corn crop this season, and the reduction, and some time must elapse ere we can look for low figures. The partial failure of the Corn crop this season, and which was so unexpected two months ago, changes the prospect in the West very decidedly. From the great change in the character of this trade, and the unusual large business done in Live Hogs during the last few months, we incline to the opinion that the number of stock Hogs in the country is much below the former average; we therefore look for high prices in the future seem inevitable. Our later advices from Europe confirm our previous impressions of limited supplies and probable large orders for most kinds of Hog products. The prospects for Western farmers were never better, all their surplus products (with the exception of Wheat) will be wanted for export at home prices, and this cannot fail to exert a favorable influence on business, and the retail store confidence. It is now very evident that Hogs will open high for the coming season and a higher average for Hogs must now be well assured.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 22, 1874.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat: demand fair and market firm; No 1 spring $1.03; No 2 85¾ cash; 86¼ seller September; 86¾ seller October; No 3 81@81½; rejected 86@87c. Corn active and 2@3c below best prices; No 2 in store 33½c cash; 34¼c seller September; 35c seller October. Oats: demand fair and prices advanced; No 2 25½c cash; rejected 24c; white 34c. Rye: demand fair and market firm; No 1 91c. Barley dull; No 2 $1 02; No 1 nominal.
PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $22.75 spot; $18.12½ seller the year. Lard: demand fair and market firm; sales per lb: Sept. Nort. Rib Sides, 10c; Clear Sides, 10¾c; Mess Pork, 9 brl, $22. Lard—Refined for summer use in tres. 16; bbl tris. 16½; bkts, 17; ½ lb caddies, 17¾; 5 lb do, 17¾. 3 lb. pails. 18; 5 lb do. 17½; 6 lb do. 17¾.
BAGS—Woolen, 36c cotton, 2¼@3.
SEEDS: Timothy Seed sold at $2.90@3 by the trade and $3 2@3 35 in a jobbing way. No movement in Flax or Clover.
TALLOW—City: 3 commy. 6¼@7.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS EAST LIBERTY, }
TUESDAY, Sept. 22, 1874. }

CATTLE.

The arrivals thus far have been larger of the better grades, while of common light cattle cattle the receipts have been small, and the market to-day was rather better for all the better classes, as there was an increased demand, while as regards the former there was but little done—very few had changed hands up until the time we left the yards. There is apparently an increased number of country buyers in attendance, as compared with the last few weeks, and it may be attributed to the recent rain in the Eastern part of the State, which will revive the pasture again; these late rains have had a very perceptible effect on the market, especially for slippery cattle, the very kind with which all the principal markets have been flooded, as there will not be the same anxiety on the part of producers to sell, and, on the other hand, the reviving of the pasture will improve the demand. Hence, as already stated, there is a much better feeling in the market as regards light cattle, and the indications are that, with the exception of scalawags, rather other prices are likely to prevail—this was the case to-day—some of the salesmen to day. As regards good heavy cattle, however, while it is probable that there will be on average demand, it is not expected that prices will be any better than last week, and in view of the fact that the supply of this character is rather larger, sellers will have reason to be satisfied if there is no decline. The regular Eastern buyers complain that the Eastern markets were unsatisfactory on Monday—that the cattle bought here last week made no money, hence they are very reluctant to buy freely. In the market: If they possibly can. Quotations may be given at 6@6¾ for prime 1,400 @1,500 steers; 5¾@6 for good 1,300 and 1,400 @1,500 steers; 5@5¾ for good 1,100 and 1,200 @1,300 steers; 4@4¾ for fair to good 1,000@1,100 steers. Slippery stock quotable at 3@5 cents, according to quality and condition.

HOGS.

The market continues rather slow, and with a supply fully up to the demand, prices, especially for common stock, are barely maintained. Philadelphia hogs have not undergone much change during the past three days, but as compared with this time last week, there has been a decline of 25@30 ₱ cwt; we now quote at 8.00 @8.10. We heard it remarked that there were hogs on sale to day footing 10 in Chicago, which would lose the owners freight, commissions and other expenses. Good corn fed Yorkers have not varied so much, and it is worthy of notice that there is not near so much difference between Philadelphia and York hogs as formerly, as the York men are buying a better class of stock; the kind in question may be quoted at 7.00@7.40. Grass hogs continue dull and may be quoted nominally at 6@6¾.

SHEEP.

The arrivals thus far are reported as having been comparatively light and this, together with an increased demand, has produced a stronger feeling, causing an advance of fully ¼c ₱ lb. Pearce, the well known Philadelphia buyer, quoted an advance of ¼@¾c; he said there were sheep sold at ¾c that would not have brought more than ¼ last week. Eriman, however, did not think the advance exceeded ¼c. Extra 100 lb fine wool quotable at 5¾; prime 90@95 lbs, 5@5¼; good 80@85 lbs, 4¾@4¾. Indianas, 90@100 lbs, 4¾@5. 70@85 lbs, 3¾@4. Lambs, averaging 45 to 60 lbs, 4½@5¾. Culls and Fewer Ewes, $2@2.50 ₱ head. Eriesman reports having purchased 17 cars yesterday and to day, at prices ranging from 4.3@5.35.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
TUESDAY, Sept. 22, 1874. }

There is nothing new to report in regard to the oil trade; business continues very dull and unsatisfactory with but little prospect of an early improvement. Crude was quoted steady at 90@93½ ₱ brl for immediate shipment; we are cognizant of one purchase at 90, but it appears to be hard to buy at the figure in question. Refined is steady, with some inquiry and little or none offering here from first hands at the rates offered; 17½ for prompt and 18¼ for first half of October, delivered in Philadelphia, and 9¾ for immediate shipment on cars here to go east. Western shipment quoted at 10@10¾ the latter for good standard brands.

There is nothing new to report in regard to Barrels; market dull and prices unchanged; countries, $1 35 city make, $1.45@1.50.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls
McKelvy Stevenson	Vesta O W	229
Young	Liberty O W	467
Campbell	Sunbeam O W	259
Lockhart & F	Crystal O W	164
Heber Bros	Brilliant O W	320
Lockhart & F	Citizens O W	160
Tack Bros	Sunbeam O W	224
Lockhart & F	Brilliant O W	685
Tack Bros	Citizens O W	163
Bashnell	National O W	952
Bushnell	Crystal O W	887
Fisher Bros	Lloyd O W	16
Fisher Bros	Oil Creek	342
Fisher Bros	H O Vantine	475
Total		5,695

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Waring Bros	Waring Bros., Phila.	994
Citizens	Tack Bros., do.	832
Central	J P Logan	312
Lockhart & P	Warden F & Co., do	300
Livingston & Co.,	Warden F & Co., do	300
Total		3,130

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING 3 P. M.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1874.

Stations.	Above low water mark.	Change in 24 hours.	Dir'n of Wind.	State of Weather.
	ft.	in.		
Cairo, Ill.	3	4	NW	Fair.
Cincinnati	2	4	—3	S Clear.
Davenport.	3	9	—3	SW Fair.
Keokuk.	6	10	+1 4	SW Clear.
Leaven worth.	2	10	—1	SE Clear.
Louisville.	2	3	—1	SE Clear.
Memphis.	3	4	—2	NW Clear.
Nashville, Tenn.	2	3		E Cloudy.
Omaha	3	8		SE Clear.
Pittsburgh.	1			W Fair.
Shreveport, La.	3	10	+1	W Clear.
St. Louis, Mo.	8	3	+1 2	S Clear.
St. Paul, Minn.	5		—3	NW Clear.
Vicksburg.	6	8	—4	NW Clear.
Yankton	8	8	—1	NW Clear.
Dubuque.	5	9	+2	NW Fair.
La Crosse	4	7	+2	SE Cloudy.

GEORGE H. ROHE,
Sergeant, Signal service, U. S. A.

The stage of water has undergone little or no change during the past 24 hours. Weather clear and cool, and all that can possibly be desired for out door business. An early resumption of navigation is anxiously looked for, and there is but little question but what it would do much toward reviving general business in this city.

—The St. Louis 'Democrat' of Monday says: The Upper Peoria River is rising rapidly, and on as well to such an extent that the terrible lower rapids are again navigable, consequently the packet leaving this port at 4 P. M. to-day will go through. The packets leaving daily this week will probably do the same, and we expect arrivals from there this week.

We congratulate the K. N. Line on the improvement, but must regret the lack of freight last prevails. One or two New Orleans boats will be loading to day to leave on Wednesday at standard rates 45 and 22½c, which are low fig. As soon as navigation is cleared.

—Capt. Sam Parker, who has had charge of the James Hobson, which boat has been towing the United States dredge boat on the Upper Ohio, returned home on Saturday, having piloted the Frank Willard down. He reports the Hobson and dredge boat laid up at Bellaire, as the appropriation for the work has been exhausted.—Cin Gazette.

—Kanawha river dispatch under date of 20th says: Kanawha River has 4 feet 8 inches, and has risen 3 feet 8 inches during the last twenty four hours. Fine probabilities are that it will not reach over 6 feet, as New River is falling at Hinton.

—The Louisville "Courier" is responsible for the following: Weitzel is at work fixing up his dams around the falls. The river isn't worth a dam—and if it was, the probabilities are that it will not reach over 6 feet, as New River is falling at Hinton.

—The low stages have resulted in an appreciable increase in the volume of water in the river and a general rise of the Chippewa river, extending from the head waters down, is reported by the Eau Claire 'Free Press' on Monday. The Eau Claire dam was built at New York before the year 1859.

—A steamwheel steamer in 1836 landed government goods at Fort Armstrong on Rock Island, Ill. A steamwheel boat was built at New York before the year 1859.

—The latest advices from Memphis is warmly eulogized at New Orleans for his kindness to some of the wounded.

—The Kentucky River packet, Dove No. 2, ran over a log Saturday and broke some of her timbers. She is on the canal docks at Louisville.

—The "Shipper," Dove is laid up at Evansville —Wm. Rickets, Inspector of Steamboats at New Orleans, has been removed. The Jno. S. Branscomb has entered the Louisville and Henderson trade.

SCRAP IRON, &c
W. J. HAMMOND,
DEALER IN
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,
Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Rail Road Chairs, Lumps, Boiler Plate and Stone Breaking Wheels and Rollers.
BRASS, COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC
W. J. Hammond,
Corner Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.
LAING & M'KALLIP,
Dealers in
Grain, Flour, Feed, Baled Hay, &c.
General Agents for the Celebrated
Louisville, Phœnix and Rosendale HYDRAULIC CEMENTS.
Also, Wilkesbarre Anthracite Coal.
247 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

Flour, Flour, Flour!
Always on hand, the celebrated brands of No. 1 Winter Wheat Flour,
GUIDING STAR, in Barrels and Sacks,
STAR LIGHT, in Barrels and Sacks,
WARWICK, in Barrels.
Also, the well known brands of Baker's Flour, RED STAR and SUN. Orders promptly filled at lowest market prices.
Watt, Lang & Co.,
172 and 174 WOOD STREET.

FLOUR. FLOUR.
Hanna, Wood & Co.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Flour, Grain, Mill Feed, &c.,
112 SECOND AVENUE.

J. L. BLANCHARD & CO.,
Wholesale and retail dealers in
Groceries, Teas,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits, &c.,
No. 396 Penn Street.
Goods delivered in the city free of charge.

PETER KEIL, JAS. T. RITCHART.
KEIL & RITCHART,
Commission Merchants,
And dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c.
949 Liberty Street,
Peterson's Block, PITTSBURGH, PA.

George Stewart,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Flour, Grain, Feed and Produce,
No. 11 WEST OHIO STREET, Allegheny City.
Orders for shipments promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignments of all kinds of Country Produce.

Aiken, Wallace & Pollock,
Wholesale and Retail dealers in all kinds of
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION
185 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,
FAMILY GROCERS,
And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR.
No. 15 MARKET STREET,
Corner of First avenue

CALDWELL & CROSBY,
Commission Merchants,
And Dealers in
HAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE
205 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Orders for shipment and consignments solicited and promptly attended to.

MORRISON & CO.,
Commission Merchants
And Dealers in HAY, GRAIN and PRODUCE
No. 325 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Orders for Shipments and Consignments solicited and promptly attended to.

Flour, Grain and Feed House
OF
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60 WEST DIAMOND,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

JOHN SHIPTON, A. WALLACE
SHIPTON & WALLACE,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS and PRODUCE DEALERS,
No. 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

IN STORE.
25 bales Wisconsin Hops
25 barrels Halves Dried Peaches.
25 bags Timothy Seed.
1 car load Peerless Wrapping Paper.
1 car load White Lime.
To arrive:
2 cars White Oats.
2 cars Bar Corn.
2 cars Shelled Corn.
Our specialty now is the placing of large lots of WOOL, and invite correspondence with those selling.
JOHN A. FINNEY,
147 Liberty street.

HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO., 149
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
DRY GOODS,
5 cars prime Oats.
10 cars Shelled Corn.
10 cars prime New Ear Corn.
5 cars White Oats.
100 sacks prime Timothy Seed.
10,000 Heavy Striped India Sacks, to whichwe invite the attention of the trade.

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KEYSTONE BRIDGE CO.
BUILDERS OF
Iron and Wooden Bridges,
Wrought Iron Turn-Tables, Roofs, &c
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No. 211 Washington avenue, cor. Louis, do.

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LOUIS MOESER, 142 Smithfield street; THOS. F. WATT, 78 Fifth avenue; THOMAS JONES, 62 Chatham street, Agts, Pittsburgh. au22-106

Waring Brothers,
Successors to WARING & KING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
IN
Petroleum and its Products,
49 Fifth Avenue,
Philadelphia address,
Waring Brothers & Co.,
307 W alnut street.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R R—1 car copper C & Hussey & C; 1 do lumber Fulton & Co; 20 do do Sheets & Whitton; 1 do bridge chains J Milliken & Co; 23 bxs 1 coarse 5 tubs s Oo Welsbrod & W; 3 pkgs paint G E Palmer & Co; 41 brls onions 17 bxs peaches Hood C & Co; 12 cmils Scobia R & S; 2 cases mdse Kennedy & Co; 2 bxs books G W Davis; 12 reks w in shape J W Morrison; 15 cks o ash Kevan & Glass Mf'g Co; 25 bxs starch Knox & Orr; 100 do Haworth & Co; 10 do Shoudner & Co; lot furniture R Berger; 25 tres starch Wm Cooper & Co; 50 do do do; 50 matches S Ewart & Co; 2 cases mdse E J Well; 20 brls onions J J Pettis & Co; 25 do do H J McCracken Bro; 42 pumps Bailey P & Co; 2 bxs tobacco T J Wallace; 10 brls beans W H Graff & Bros; 11 railroad Kennedy & Co; 1 do furniture F G Wise; 10 pkgs eggs and butter Volgt M & Co; 25 do do P Duff & Son; 2 tubs cheese Vangorder & Co; 40 bbls potatoes J Hoover; 20 cases matches S P Pickering; 5 brls oat meal J A Reasbeck; 5 do do do knobs Jacobus S & Co; 3 car s iron W Mullins; 4 cases cigars J M Schell & Co; 1 do L E Shelly; 18 bdls chairs N Whiting; 7 do paper Pgh Paper Mfg Co.

PITTSBURGH PORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R R—25 tres hams 10 pkgs lard 50 brls oil R Owens & Son; 65 pkgs lard Watt L & Co; 21 cases tobacco spirits J McKay; 20 do peas Welsbrod & Co; 20 do J A Graff & Co; 10 do spirits M Evett; 1 car 10 brls flour Haworth & D; 3 tres coal rec on line 85 sks rags McCullough S & Co; 100 bxs cheese 2 brls & 1 half bbl lard B & J Dilworth & Co; 1 car potatoes Bricker & Son; 2 do W Vandevort & Co; 1 do lumber Slack & S; 1 do J B Hill; 5 b is flour Kell & S; 6 do do 6 do bides Mallory; 1 do do Flaccus & Son; 1 car feed Soomaker & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION—[car hay Johnston and McFadden's; 4 bbls J & J Corbett; 1 car shingles J Leitch; 1 do staves H Campbell; 1 do lumber Co; 1 sks rags J B Jones; 16 crates peaches W Croft; 36 do do Trunick; 18 do do J & G Mackall; 1 car lime Holmes & Co; 1 do lumber Wilson & Co; 1 do W Colsholm; 1 car hay Adams & K; 1 do do Hamilton & Co; 1 car lumber Mullen S & Co; 2 do malt Young & B; 1 bdl rags J C Kinard; 2 pkgs butter H Pepper; 1 ck cheese J Byer; 20 brls apples H Ferguson.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST LOUIS R. R.—7 bxs peaches Head C & Co; 1 car hay Bakewell & C & Co; 50 bags to nuts E & C Mag'nn; 1 car staves C A Wormcastle; 1 do do Barnard & Co; 10 tons p iron J B Young & Co; 270 bags wool Mellinger & A; 10 old metal Hall & S; 1 car hay J & W Fahey; 1 do machinery Bell & Son; 1 car hay J H Floyd & Co; 1 do J White & Son; 1 car hay J Wallace; 40 bales cotton Eagle Mills; 28 bads tobacco T C Jennings.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY—69 cars coal N Y & C G Co; 39 do do Penna Coal Co; 1 do do Clyde Coal Co; 19 do stone Carnegie K & Co; 7 do J L Lowry; 2 do ice Chase, L I Co; 3 do R R iron Cambria I Works; 1 do do Pittsburgh Coal Co; 1 do do Jones & Laughlin; 1 do do Schoenberger & Co; 1 do do Gayencar & K; 1 do junk God rey & Co; 1 do ice W J Wier & Co; 1 do s nages England & B.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Bloomp.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. DEPOT.

Nimick & Co	14	J W Peterson & Co	7
Everson & Co	2	Reese G & Co	5
Jones and Lin	4	Lewis O & Pm	3
Total			35

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Camden & Co	5	Isabella Furnace Co	13
Zug & Co	3	S. B. & Co	2
McConway & Co	2	Lloyd and Bro	1
Total			26

FIRE BRICK.
MOUNT SAVAGE
Fire Brick.
Chas. M. MacGowen, Sole Agent
For Pittsburgh and the West.
POST OFFICE BOX 378.
OFFICE, ROOM No. 2,
96 1-2 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SAVAGE, GLADE & SAVAGE
MOUNTAIN FIRE BRICK,
WARRANTED EQUAL TO ANY FIRE BRICK IN THE MARKET.
J. & J. M. PORTER,
Manufacturers and Sole Agents for the sale of the above Brick.
Also, Manufacturers of WEST VIRGINIA FIRE BRICK and FURNACE LINING.
P. O. Address—NEW CUMBERLAND, W. VA.
Pittsburgh Office—SMITHFIELD STREET, Monongahela House Building.

COAL AND COKE.
SAMUEL C. GRIER & CO.,
Dealers in
ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS
COAL,
Offices and yards—Cor. Grant avenue and Ft. W. R. R. Crossing, and cor. Robeson and Ridge streets, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Prompt attention given to fill orders. au3

Coal! Coal! Coal!
JAMES McNULTY,
Shipper and Dealer in
Family, Nut and Blacksmith Coal,
Office and Yard,
Opposite Second Ward School House, on Ross Street.
Also, corner 18th and Josephine streets and P., V. & C. R. R. Depot, South Side.
Particular attention paid to supplying families in the city. de15-y66

COAL! COAL! COAL!
Dickson, Stewart & Co.,
Miners, Shippers and Dealers in
FAMILY, NUT AND BLACKSMITH
COAL.
Office and Yards—567 Liberty Street.
Particular attention given to filling orders of the above coal.

Charles H. Armstrong,
DEALER IN
Youghiogheny and Connellsville Coal
And manufacturer of
COAL, SLACK AND DESULPHURIZED COKE
OFFICE and YARD, corner Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Upper streets, Ninth ward. Second street, Eighth ward, and at the foot of Ross street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward.
Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.

Refer to whom I am supplying: Hussey, Wells & Co., Wm. Smith, Union Iron Mills, J. S. Fowler & Co., Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., Bissell & Co., Graff & Hugus, Alex. Bradley, Park, B

HOME NEWS.

Sabbath School Convention.

The quarterly meeting of the Pittsburgh Baptist Sabbath School Convention will be held tomorrow in the Baptist church at Freeport, Armstrong county. There will be a session at 10 o'clock in the morning and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The evening session will be a union meeting for the children to which all the schools of Freeport are invited. Several of our ablest Sunday School workers will be present, and an interesting meeting may be expected.

Lost and Found.

Two little daughters of Mr. Graham, who resides near the head of Irwin avenue, Allegheny, arose from their beds shortly after nine o'clock on Monday night, and walked to Campbell's tavern, on Federal street, to visit an uncle who was stopping there. One of them was only eleven and the other nine years old. Their departure from home being discovered soon after, the entire neighborhood and several policemen started out to hunt for them. They were not found until about six o'clock yesterday morning.

Altering the Grade.

Yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas a bill in equity was filed by John E. Williams against Fred. Hazel and the city of Pittsburgh. The plaintiff sets forth that he is the owner of property on Isabella street, in the Twenty-third ward, and that Hazel, claiming to be working under the authority of Councils of the city, is excavating on the said street, in front of plaintiff's property. He also claims that Hazel has altered the grade wi hout authority, and that if he is permitted to proceed he will dig away the earth in front of his property five or six feet. It is also set forth that Hazel has not given, nor offered to give, any security to the property holders for damages to them. The plaintiff asks for an injunction to stop the contractor from continuing the work.

Fireman Dismissed.

Last night Messrs. Jones and Chalmers, composing the Monthly Committee of the Fire Commission, investigated the charges that had been preferred against Robert Miller, engineer of the Duquesne Fire Company, for violating the rules of the department in not firing up in time while on the way to the conflagration in Temperanceville last Sunday night. The charges were brought by Mr. Pender, foreman of the Duquesne Company, at the instance of Chief Engineer White. The accused, and Messrs. Pender and White were examined, after which the committee decided that Mr. Miller should be discharged, which was accordingly done. The defense of Mr. Miller is that if he had started the fire when the engine left the house the water in the boiler would have been exhausted before reaching Temperanceville. He has always been considered one of the best firemen in the department.

A Voice from the Thirty-sixth Ward.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

We, of the South Side, are now realizing the many good things that were promised us by *consolidation*. You call us the Thirty-sixth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, and to reach this ward from City Hall or Market House, you are compelled to go a round about way of a couple miles, rather than give any aid or encouragement to a bridge at the Point that would reach us in a direct line of half this distance. Then we get the benefits of your *Fire Department*. No fire plugs or water, and no streets or bridges for the engines to pass over. At our late fire the great destruction of property might have been entirely prevented had there been any attention shown to these urgent needs of the Thirty-sixth ward, as well as the city itself. Then our bridges over Saw mill Run, carried off by the great flood of July 26th, are still unbuilt, and most likely to remain so all Winter—nobody to blame! Millions of money can be spent recklessly on the East End, for that and for that, yes, when we ask for a direct approach to the old city by the point bridge, or ask for the rebuilding of our bridges carried off by the flood, or ask for the proper protection from fire, all our demands are met by insults, or what is worse, *indifference*, or neglect. Messrs. EDITOR: We ask if this must forever continue. Yours truly,

SOUTH SIDE.

September 22, 1874.

THE PUMPING HOUSE FOUNDATIONS.

Last Night's Howard-Lowry Investigation—The Session Not Particularly Entertaining.

The Howard Lowry Investigating Committee met again last night in Municipal Hall. The session was very dry and uninteresting, nothing new, interesting, or of special importance being developed. Mr. Lowry signified his desire to Mr. Howard to examine Mr. Douglass upon a number of matters brought up at a previous meeting. The questions of the Mechanical Engineer were, however, ruled out by the committee as not being relevant. Among the interrogatories which Mr. Douglass declined to answer was one as to why he had employed Mr. Hinchcliffe. Mr. Lowry said that his object in asking the question was to show that, although he had been charged with employing incompetent men, he employed those whom Mr. Douglass considered first class in every respect. A number of bills from Mr. Douglass were also submitted by Mr. Lowry, who said that they had not only been paid, but were also included in the estimates for Mr. Douglass, the latter thus getting paid twice.

Mr. Ed. Locke, of the *Chronicle*, was next examined by Mr. Howard, relative to an interview he had with Mr. Lowry in July, regarding the charges made by Mr. Howard. The testimony is as follows: "The interview was published in the *Chronicle* July 3, 1874. The statements set forth in it were obtained from Mr. Lowry. I can't say whether Mr. Lowry told me that the statements as published were correct, but I believe them to be substantially as they were given to me."

To the Committee—I judge from the introduction that it was published after Mr. Howard's communication to Councils. The answers were furnished to me written, but I do not know by whom all the questions were suggested. The answers were not given unsolicited. The interview was had with Mr. Lowry. I migat add that some of the questions were my own, and were answered in writing.

Mr. Howard next made a long verbal statement, assisted by notes, regarding the quantity and quality of the work in the pumping house foundations. It was largely a reiteration of what has already been published.

When Mr. Howard was through the Committee adjourned.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.

Foot Crushed in a Threshing Machine.

A very serious accident occured on Monday morning to Mr. Christ Hofen, of Ohio township, this county. The threshing machine was under full headway, and as Mr. Hofen stepped from the separator he slipped and fell, his left foot caught in the wheels crushing it between the cogs. The cries of the injured man attracted the men at work and the machine was stopped. Dr. Aiken, who lives near, was summoned and did all he could to relieve the injured man's suffering until Drs. R. and R. J. McCready, and Drs. Murray and Kerr, of Sewickley, arrived. After consultation they amputated his leg above the ankle.

THE TEMPERANCEVILLE FIRE.

The Charge of Incendiarism Against Wm. Walther—Hearing Yesterday Afternoon Before the Fire Marshal—A Remarkably Weak Case.

Yesterday afternoon Fire Marshal J. B. Livingstone held an investigation in Municipal Hall for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of the fire on Sunday night in Temperanceville, at the mouth of Saw Mill Run. It will be remembered that rumors were current to the effect that one Wm. Walther had set fire to the building in which the flames originated, and on Monday night officer C. Patterson, of the South Side, made information before Deputy Mayor Grier, of Temperanceville, charging Walther with incendiarism. He was arrested and gave bail to appear at the investigation. Thomas Carson testified that he was the second one at the fire and found Walther's house locked. Part of the family were out on the sidewalk dressed, while Mrs. Walther was up stairs throwing out goods. She was taken out of the second story window by Mr. Walther and the witness. Mr. Walther was in his shirt sleeves. The flames came out of the lower part of the house first. Patrick Darragh, a plumber and gas fitter, swore that on Saturday last he repaired the gas meter in Walther's house. The connection was broken just between the meter and the pipe leading out to the gas post. It was covered over with lumber, the throwing of which might have broken the pipe. He went to the office, got tools, and when he returned the lumber, which consisted of old tobacco boxes, &c., had been taken away. Witness repaired the pipe once before, at Mr. Walther's request, and the lumber might have been there then but he did not notice it, because it was not in his way as it was on Saturday. John C. Kennedy testified that Joseph Engelman, who works for Mr. Walther, told him on Saturday that they had nearly had a fire that morning. There was a strong smell of gas, and Mrs. Walther, carrying a lamp, went down stairs to see what it was. The gas caught fire and she dropped the lamp and screamed. Witness knew nothing about the fire on Sunday night. Officer Jno. Leonard, who sounded the alarm, said that he was warned by Mr. Gross some time ago to keep a watch on Mr. Walther's house as it was to be burned, because the Street Commissioners wanted to tear it down and open Sarah street. Mr. Walther objected to as too small. When Jacob Gross was sworn he stated that while not denying having said what Leonard swore to, he had no remembrance of any such conversation. He suspected, however, that Walther's house would burn, because when the bank in Temperanceville was on fire he made no effort to save his property but locked the door, and also because he claimed $2,500 from the city, not being satisfied with what was offered him. On cross examination witness stated that between the bank, which was on fire and Mr. Walther's house, there was a street and three buildings. He didn't even see him look the door and didn't know but what it might have been done to keep people from stealing. He said Mr. Walther is a sober and industrious man and attentive to his business and his family. The miserable, paltry excuse the witness gave for suspecting Mr. Walther of incendiarism was because he locked the door of his house the day the bank was burning, and because of his dissatisfaction with the award of the Board of Viewers. Mr. R. S. Hemlop testified that he received from the Carson street Commissioners, whose Secretary he is, a warrant amounting to $600, and on Monday, the 14th inst., he went to give it to Mr. Walther in payment for his house. Mr. Walther not only refused the warrant, but said he would rather burn his house down than accept it. That remark Mr. Hemlop did not consider as a threat, but only as an ebullition of temper, as the gentleman believed himself wronged by the Commission.

Several other witnesses testified but their evidence did not amount to a row of pins. It is thought there is not one jot or tittle of proof to connect Mr. Walther or any one else with burning or intending to burn his property. At the request, however, of Mr. Wood, attorney for the accused, the hearing was adjourned until last past one o'clock this afternoon for the purpose of hearing evidence for the defense.

MUNICIPAL HALL.

Some Interesting Facts Concerning It—The Inauguration of the Project—Its Successful Completion—How Much it Cost—Details from the Report of the City Hall Commission.

The report of the City Hall Commission has been published in pamphlet, form a copy of which is before us. The report is well gotten up, and gives in brief, but systematic form, a discription of the inauguration of the project for building Municipal Hall, and the various steps which finally resulted in the beautiful building which is now the headquarters for our city officers.

The report opens with a few preferatory sentences in which the Commission says:

GENERAL PLAN.

"The new City Hall of Pittsburgh, of which a description is given in the following pages, is believed to be, in its external appearance and design, as well as in its interior arrangements, for the purpose intended, one of the neatest and most substantial structures of its size and kind in the United States. Necessarily placed in the thickly built and business part of the city, where surrounding grounds, by which it might show itself to advantage could not be spared, it yet attracts the attention of the passer-by and receives the admiration of all. Its architectural features are of marked merit, and no stranger that visits it can fail to commend the enterprise and liberality of our people in providing such a permanent and safe depository for the city archives, and an attractive and convenient place for the transaction of the public business of our growing municipality. But it is within that the edifice shows to the best advantage, and exhibits its utility and the care and forethought given to its construction. In its arrangement is embodied the best experience and the most careful study of the requirements needed. Its ornamentation is massive and elegant, though not extravagant. With ample light from every direction, high ceilings, and elaborate finish throughout; with broad public passage ways and the substantial furnishment of the rooms, it affords the most complete facilities that could be desired."

The report then proceeds in detail to give information set forth under heads as follows: Council record; dedication; description of building; an account of the means by which carried out, and of the announcement of the same; its obtainment and Market Square Telegraph; the *Fire Department* and Alarm Telegraph; detailed statement of expenditures, including expenses of care, repairs, &c., to July 31st, 1874; summary of expenditures for construction and fitting.

The greater part of this information has been published in our columns from time to time, and does not need repetition. The history of the hall may be given thus in brief:

"At a regular meeting of the City Councils, held in the old City Building, on Market street, Monday, July 30, 1856, the following resolution, presented by Mr. Hare, was adopted in both branches:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed, two from the Common and one from the Select Council, in conjunction with the Presidents of Councils, to look for a lot for city buildings.

The committee appointed consisted of Messrs. John H. Hare and Jared M. Brush for Common, and Mr. William Phillips for Select Council; Presidents of Councils; Select, James McAuley, and Common, Thomas Steel.

At a regular meeting, held on Monday, October 29th, 1866, in the Common Branch, Mr. Hare from the Special Committee, made a report recommending the purchase of the lot on the southwest corner of Smithfield street and Virgin alley, adjoining the United States Custom House and Postoffice property.

The report was accepted and approved by both branches, and the committee was empowered to make the purchase.

At a further meeting, held Monday, December 31, 1866, Mr. Hare from the committee, reported that they had purchased the piece of ground named, from Messrs. Lyon, Shorb & Co., at the price of $100,000, with satisfactory terms of payment.

The report was accepted and approved by both branches, and the committee discharged.

On March 15th, 1867, an act was passed by the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, creating a Board of Commissioners for the erection of a City Hall in Pittsburgh. The Board, as appointed by the act, consisted of Messrs. William Phillips, Jared M. Brush, Thomas Steel, William M. Lyon, William Holmes, James McAuley, and John H. Hare.

At a meeting of the Commissioners, held, as provided by the act of Assembly, on the 12th day of March, 1867, the Board duly organized by the election of William Phillips, President, and Thomas Steel, Secretary.

Mr. William Holmes declined the position, and his place was filled by Richard Hays, who was chosen by the Board."

The remainder of the report is taken up with details of the building and of its dedication, with which our readers are familiar. And then the report sets forth in full detail the items of its cost; of which the following is a recapitulation:

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURES.

Ground	$100,000 00
Expenditure.	
Interest on mortgage	$ 9 228 75
Interest on bonds to August 1, 1874	69,219 00
Discount on temporary loans	454 41
	$ 78,902 16
TEMPORARY LOANS.	
Amount Paid	$ 40,000 00
EXCAVATION.	
Patrick Bradley	$ 2,382 10
Patrick Kinsella	71 00
Thomas Connors	84 88
	$ 2,537 98
STONE WORK	
Henderson, Mackin & Co	$232,289 15
Mackin & Alexander	4 668 00
	$236,555 15
BRICK WORK.	
Ecker & Sons	52,140 22
IRON WORK	
Burke & Barnes	$ 4,975 00
Logan, Gregg & Co	32 49
Safe Deposit Co	245 61
A. Fulton's Son & Co	101 52
W. J. Anderson & Co	13,093 06
Marshall Bros	848 93
Union Iron Mills	16 85
J. C. Schultz	80,397 45
Robert Wood & Co	403 00
	$100,093 85
CARPENTER WORK	
Charles Ferguson	$ 12,227 25
Boyd & Sons	27,367 40
Ferguson & Beck	206 55
	$ 39,801 20
PAINTING.	
Bassett & Brown	$ 7,141 00
William Burke	56 00
Moore & Pollock	14 95
	$ 7,211 95
ROOFING.	
David Aiken & Co. (Slate)	$ 966 50
Kim & Schwartz (Tin)	1,754 95
	$ 2,721 45
PLASTERING.	
D. B. Morris	$ 14,577 90
PRINTING.	
Evening Chronicle	$ 86 20
Dispatch	100 30
Commercial	56 20
Republic	64 00
W. G. Johnson & Co	3 8 80
Post (Daily)	70 00
Sunday Leader	52 00
Freiheits Freund	22 87
Evening Mail	23 00
Pittsburgh Gazette	92 00
A. A. Anderson & Sons	51 50
	657 27
GAS FITTING.	
Weldon & Kelley	1,121 42
PLUMBING.	
Jarvis, Halpin & Co	4,103 54
TILE AND LATING.	
John Baird, Son & Co	$ 5,019 23
Frank McIntyre	3,475 00
	$ 8,494 23
HEATING APPARATUS.	
G. W. Blake	$ 9,455 35
W. B. Scaife	94 50
	$ 9,549 85
ARCHITECT.	
J. W. Kerr	20,000 00
SUNDRIES.	
M. A. Jones	$ 12 15
H. Gerwig & Co. (Ropes)	55 22
Bingham & Lisle (Anthracite Coal)	42 68
Stark, McMahon & Co., (Engine)	1,600 00
Act of Assembly	50 00
Otto Wuth (Analysis of Stone)	50 00
Pittsburgh Gas Co	672 68
Fulton, Bollman & Co., (Ropes)	86 77
Mortgage Stamps	57 00
Joseph Hastings (Cleaning Cellar)	462 50
Bissell & Co	305 00
J. W. Kerr	19 75
H. Hackmaster	117 07
J. W. Woodwell & Co	68 39
Expressage and Stamps for Bonds	118 00
Jared M. Brush, petty expenses	70 00
Warrant for cleaning	369 77
Charles Armstrong, Coal	68 20
B. C. & J. H. Sawyer, Soap	80 69
	$ 4,305 79
MAINTENANCE.	
Salaries of Day and Night Watchmen, Engineers and Janitors, for over four years	5,632 50
FREIGHT.	
J. W. Haney	468 00
Fricke & Welsh	95 00
MARBLE MANTELS.	
Beggs & Lindsay	707 50
Total	$730,076 96
Deduct Items not properly belonging to cost of construction	229,497 72
Actual cost of construction	$500,579 24
To meet this expenditure taxes were levied and the balance sheet shows up as follows:	
S. Allinder—City Treasurer.	
5 mills, 1867	$ 56,617 95
5 mills, 1868	75,051 06
A. J. Ochran—Treasurer.	
5 mills, 1869	72,713 81
5 mills, 1870	74,293 24
5 mills, 1871	82,449 95
C. L. Magee—Treasurer.	
1¼ mills, 1872	32,930 33
1¼ mills, 1873	30,402 82
¼ mill, 1874	20,587 88
To July 31, 1874	$445,047 04
CITY TREASURER—IN ACCOUNT WITH CITY HALL COMMISSION, TO JULY 31ST, 1874.	
Receipts City Hall Commission.	
Rents—Old Buildings, per Thomas Steel, Secretary	$ 420 00
Temporary Loans $40,000, less discount $1,195 23	38,804 77
Bonds sold	260,000 00
City Building Tax	445,047 04
	$744,271 81
Expenditure.	
Construction of Building, Maintenance, &c	511,174 80
Purchase of Ground and Interest on Mortgages	109,228 75
Interest on Bonds to August 1, 1874	69,219 00
Interest on Renewal of Temporary Loans	454 41
Temporary Loans Paid	40,000 00
Balance in Treasury July 31, 1874	14,194 85
	$744,271 81

THE REPORT FILED IN COURT.

Yesterday the Commissioners filed their financial report in the Court, in accordance with the act of Assembly, when the following order was made:

Allegheny County ss.

Thomas Steel being duly affirmed, says that the foregoing detailed statement of the disbursements made by the City Hall Commission are correct and true to the best of his knowledge information and belief.

THOMAS STEEL.

Affirmed and subscribed this 22d day of September, 1874. S. C. McCANDLESS,

U. S. Commissioner, Western District of Pennsylvania.

And now Sept. 22, 1874, the within report being presented to the Court, the same is confirmed *nisi*, and James Veech, John H. Bailey and Reuben Miller, Esqs., are appointed auditors to pass on said account, to examine all matters connected with the functions and affairs of City Hall Commission, and report to this Court their conclusions in the premises for such further order as may be necessary, the auditors to advertise for ten days in one or more newspapers in the city the time and place where they will be ready to proceed with the duties of their appointment, when and where all persons interested may attend. PER CURIAM.

TEMPERANCE.

Meeting of Mrs. Tutell's Band in the Third Methodist Church—The Exercises.

The Fifth avenue branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union met in the Third Methodist church on Fifth avenue extension, last evening, at 7:30 o'clock, Mrs. Tutell presiding. The exercises were opened with singing and prayer conducted by Rev. J. Grant, of the Asbury M. E. Church, after which the minutes of the previous meeting were read by Miss Burns, the secretary, which were approved. Mrs. Tutell then took the stand and made an appeal, inviting to any one in the house, who so desired, to speak in favor of the liquor question, stating that the people were anxious to choose the best side. No one responding, it was suggested that Dr. McCandless represent the liquor side of the question, but he replied by saying he could not do so conscientiously, but he could say something against it. He, however, desired to withhold his remarks until after others had been heard from, when he would be glad to give some ideas on the subject. Mr. Wales French was introduced and discussed the political aspect of the temperance question, advocating that it had been kept out of politics long enough—that it was time to embody a temperance plank in our political platforms, and make it one of the prominent features of a campaign. Mr. Tutell, from Torrence Station, who is the temperance member of the Legislature from that place, was next introduced, who said if politics were ever made respectable, it would be through the influence of the Prohibition party. He then spoke of the enormity of the liquor traffic, affirming that there was an army of seven hundred and fifty thousand men engaged in the manufacture of spirituous and malt liquors, and claimed they were more than one million strong who were engaged in a business that worked a positive injury to their fellow men. He also stated that the politics of this city were governed by the liquor ring, and that every saloon was a political stronghold, and thought the time had arrived when steps should be taken to secure the abolishment of intemperance. He made an earnest appeal for the Prohibition party, and declared that no man could not throw away his vote in a good cause—that, though it might not be cast for a successful candidate, it would nevertheless have its influence. Mr. Graves, of New York, was then called upon, who hoped we would celebrate the downfall of intemperance at the coming Centennial, on the hundredth birthday of our Nation. He related one or two touching incidents which were favorably received. Rev. J. Grant was next introduced, and said he believed in agitating the temperance question—making a great fuss about it. He thought the rum sellers wanted to keep the subject as quiet as possible. He believed in pushing the matter and routing the enemy. He had confidence in the women, for they do not know when they were conquered, and he thought God would do much through this new agency in the overthrow of the rum traffic. He hoped the time was not far distant when the following epitaph would be placed upon the head stone of King Alcohol:

Beneath this sketch there lies a wretch,
Cold water stopped its breath;
And when he died, all nature cried
We're tickled most to death.

Rev. Mr. Scott made an enthusiastic address which was warmly applauded. Speeches were made by Dr. McCandless and Ex Mayor Wm. Little when the President announced that the next meeting would be held in the Sixth Presbyterian church in one week after which the audience dispersed.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—One of the largest audiences of the season assembled at this only first-class place of amusement last evening to witness that best of all old comedies, "Wild Oats," in which the popular and talented young actor, Mr. Edwin Adams, enacted the character of *Rover*. The cast was excellent throughout, each member of the company sustaining his and her part in a particularly acceptable manner. Indeed we do not recall an instance wherein a play has been performed on this or any other stage in which all the participants gave such general satisfaction. The support rendered Mr. Adams, however, by Mr. Elsler as *Sir George Thunder*, Mr. Price as *Harry Thunder*, Mr. Graham as *John*, and Mr. Owen as *Ephraim Smooth* was deserving of especial commendation. Mr. Adams was frequently applauded, and was called out at the close of the acts by the enthusiastic audience. Those entertainments, we are pleased to know, was quite as satisfactory to the vast audience as the audience was to the management of the Opera House. There was one feature among a small number of the attendants which caused considerable annoyance to those intent on observing the progress of the play, and which it is hoped will be remedied in the future. We allude to the loud talking in the lobby. Another cause of complaint is that a number of people leave their seats before the last act is finished, thus marring the closing scenes of the play. We trust a hint to gentlemen and ladies is all that will be necessary on this account.

To-night the ever attractive play of "Damon and Pythias" will be performed, Mr. Adams taking the part of *Pythias* and Mr. Gotthold that of *Damon*.

MONONGAHELA DRIVING PARK ASSOCIATION.—The Agricultural Fair of this Association will commence at Monongahela City to day, and continue Thursday and Friday. Three trains run daily from Pittsburgh to the Fair, and we have no doubt but the opportunity to attend will be taken advantage of by large numbers of our citizens. The programme is to have grand trials of speed each day, four thousand dollars in premiums being among the inducements, besides the managers promising fair play and liberality to all exhibitors. A former Fairs of this Association have been of the most interesting and satisfactory character, and we are sure the present ones will form no exception. The fare to Monongahela City, via. P. V. & C. R. R. is only 50 cents.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—Mr. Barnum's agents are busily engaged making preparations for the coming of the Great Roman Hippodrome. A New York paper thus speaks of it when on exhibition in that city:—"Such a show and such an audience was never before witnessed at any entertainment in this city, and to typify the affair as successful would faintly describe the effect of the performance. There were some seventeen acts to it covering immense pageants, gymnastic feats and some of the most exhilarating description, at which the immense crowd would get themselves into a whirlwind of appause, and vent forth their feelings in tremendous sarges of sound. Then ensued a series of races which we lack space to describe, but which roused the audience to a pitch of excitement only relieved by a series of shouts and yells of encouragement which would have been deafening, if every one had not seemed unconscious of everything but the competing riders in the ring. The finest of the races were those run with chariots. The flat races by male and female jockeys, the leaping scene, hurdle race, the funny race of the ponies with their monkey rider." The first performance will be given at Union Park, Allegheny, on Tuesday next.

POLICE ITEMS.

Petty Difficulties of Yesterday.

There were three common cases before Deputy Mayor Baker yesterday morning.

An information was made against Paul Kroll, go-aheads by Theresa Kercher before Deputy Mayor Baker yesterday charging him with illegal sale of liquors. The defendant gave bail for a hearing.

An information was odged against Jane Kell by Mary Cavenor before Deputy Mayor Salisbury yesterday charging her with assault and battery in pushing her and calling her vile names as she was passing down the street.

ALDERMAN BUTLER is pondering the legal points in a case wherein James Balding alleges that he is minus $25 through the nimble fingered manipulations of Ross Taylor and Henry Harper. In the meantime the twain defendants repose in jail.

DEPUTY MAYOR SALISBURY fined Samuel Buscher and Christ. Butler three dollars and costs each, for fighting near twelfth street on Monday night. After this case was disposed of Buscher charged Butler with assault and battery before the same magistrate who issued a warrant for his arrest.

RACHEL SLY, it would appear, has been altogether too sly. On the "glorious Fourth" of last July, she tapped the till in C. C. Miller's meat shop, on Wylie avenue, and reduced C. C.'s exchequer to the extent of $10. Alderman Shore was appealed to, and yesterday Rachel came within his purview of the minions of the law. She boards with Warden Smith now.

AT noon yesterday Catharine Shields was arrested in Allegheny for drunkenness, and as soon as she had sobered up, Mayor Fleming told her to go home, and the next time she was brought before him he would commit her to the Work House for seven years. She went to her daughter-in-law's house, took a couple of pictures and pawned them for whiskey, and at 5 o'clock she was back in the lock-up again.

FALL OPENING.

Novelty in Cloaks, Etc.

Our Fall Opening will take place on Wednesday and Thursday of the present week, at which time we shall exhibit some very choice goods in Cloaks, Jackets, Polonaises, Cuirasse, Tablier, etc., etc.

These goods are elegant in design and fabric, and of the latest importation.

Ladies of these cities and vicinity are cordially invited.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
Retail Stores,
197 and 199 Penn avenue.

Dunlap Hats

At Fleming & Ogleve's, 139 Wood street.

Duc of Saxe Hats

At Fleming & Ogleve's, 139 Wood street.

Pittsburgh Monumental Granite Works, corner Penn avenue and Thirty-second Street. tf ALEXANDER CASKEY.

Dunlap Hats

At Fleming & Ogleve's, 139 Wood street.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Penellings of Passing Events.

....Buckwheat harvest has begun in the rural districts.

....Cider-making is in vogue around the townships.

....."Husking bees" are the next order of country enjoyment.

....The new Lutheran Church at Homestead will be dedicated the second Sunday in October.

....The Central station is being renovated and repainted inside which will add much to its appearance.

....A load of hay was upset on Chestnut street, Allegheny, yesterday, and blockaded the street for some time.

....The Castle Shannon strikers have resumed work in the coal mines, and are now working as eagerly as ever.

....The Allegheny Fourth ward night schools opened on Monday evening with a larger attendance of pupils than ever before.

....The Ralston Mechanical School opened on Monday evening with thirty-eight pupils, and the Lawrence school with forty-five.

....Some boys stole four kegs of beer from Wacker's brewery on Ohio street, Allegheny, on Monday evening. Boys will be boys.

....Genuine fall evenings now make the young couple shiver as the gate creaks under their combined weight, and she generally asks him in.

....The Pan Handle railroad bridge over Saw Mill Run, which was burned down on Sunday night, will be sufficiently reconstructed by to-day to allow trains to pass over it.

....It makes the diminutive youth angry to be asked to bring a pail of water, but if the circus is within four hours walk he can get to it, and never be in the least fatigued.

....A horse attached to Westerman's grocery wagon ran off at the head of Federal street, Allegheny, yesterday. The driver was thrown from the wagon and his leg injured.

....Officer Bowden last evening arrested an express driver named Kennedy for letting his wagon stand on Federal street, near the Depot, Allegheny. He will have a hearing to-day.

....The spike factory of Dilworth & Co., South Side, which has been idle for the past four months, began operations on Monday. Their rolling mill will be started in about two weeks.

....The Monongahela City Park Association has made extensive arrangements for the Fair that is to be opened on Wednesday, Friday evening. The Fair promises to be a great success.

....On Tuesday and Wednesday evenings the 29th and 30th inst., the advanced scholars of the Ninth ward Sherman avenue colored school will produce the opera of Genevoere at Lafayette Hall.

....Capt. Herbert, of the Lecture Committee, reports twelve lecturers engaged for the approaching season. In addition, there will be a series of entertainments outside the regular course.

....There seems to be an increased demand for glass fruit jars, on account of the abundance of fruit this fall, and the manufacturers of this article are reaping the benefits in consequence thereof.

....The Franklin Literary Society on the South Side have appointed a committee to make arrangements for a course of lectures. If sufficiently encouraged, speakers from abroad will be secured.

....The Pan Handle trains were half an hour late last night on account of coming over the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad, from Steubenville, while their bridge is being rebuilt, at Sawmill Run.

....A squad of men signed an agreement to work for fifteen cents per bushel on the sliding scale, and were given employment in the coal mines of Negley & Co., in the Pan Handle district.

....The boating men are gathering in large numbers at St. Johns, New Brunswick, to witness the race on Friday, between Brown and Morris. The interest is rapidly rising, and betting is one hundred to eighty in favor of Brown.

....Yesterday evening a heavy wagon ran against a buggy occupied by two young men belonging to Spencer & Willison, at the corner of Ohio street and Cedar avenue, Allegheny, and upset and smashed the buggy and injured the two men somewhat.

....Papers were made out at the Mayor's office yesterday, on the application of Mrs. Reisensnyder, for the committal of her son Henry, to jail for fifteen days, to the House of Refuge. He has become so incorrigible that his mother can do nothing with him.

....It is reported that a reduction of wages among the laboring men in the American Iron Works took effect yesterday morning. The reduction is considerable, as those who formerly received nine dollars per week, now are to get something less than eight.

....In the case of Michael Horgen, who was convicted yesterday in the Criminal Court of selling liquor to minors, Judge Sterrett, in charging the jury, said that no dealer should sell liquor to a minor without a written notice from parent, guardian or master.

....A little boy, three years of age, who resides in the rear of West Diamond street, Allegheny, disappeared from home at nine o'clock yesterday morning and had not been found at nine o'clock last evening. He had long, light-colored, curled hair, and was dressed in a pink dress, black and white barred stockings and black shoes.

....In the District Court yesterday a bill in equity was filed by Daniel Donahue against H. K. Bracken, Alexander Dempster, City Engineer, and the city of Pittsburgh. The plaintiff sets forth that he is the owner of property on School alley, in the Seventeenth ward, and that Bracken is the contractor for the pavement of said alley; that he has gone beyond the limits of the alley, and has encroached upon his, the plaintiff's property. He therefore asks that an injunction may be issued on him and the remainder of the defendants, to restrain them from continuing the work.

....The Allocuta *Tribune* of yesterday says: "Detective Pender, of Pittsburgh, arrived in the city last evening on the Philadelphia express train for the purpose of conveying to the Smoky City the man Joe Hoover, arrested a few days since on suspicion of being an accomplice of the man Keith in the counterfeit business. Hoover is locked up in the county jail awaiting only to learn that the place was deserted and that the prisoner had been discharged on Saturday last. Then the detective was mad. Afterward he laughed heartily, uttered a few swear words, boarded the Fast Line and started homeward once more."

PERSONAL.

***Jno. Rose, ex-secretary of the Water Commission, has returned from Montana.

***Mr. John Megraw, of Allegheny, yesterday returned from a six weeks trip to Ireland.

***Detective Benson has not withdrawn his application for the appointment as Chief of the Government Secret Service Bureau.

***Mr. Thomas D. Egan, of the New York *Freeman's Journal*, dropped in to pay us a friendly visit, yesterday. Mr. Egan goes westward on an hymeneal tour.

***Mr. James Lucie, chief clerk of the auditing department of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, will start from New York to-day for his home in Austruther, Scotland, on a visit among his friends.

***Among the new faces that will appear on the lecture platform here the coming season will be those of Mr. James Sell Mackaye, Stuart Rogers, James M. Fields, Rev. Dr. John Hall and George Dawson.

***Mr. Joshua Holmes, of the East End, returned from Colorado on Monday night, where he spent about three months, and his friends will be glad to learn that he is much improved in health. He left Mr. Glass, of the live stock firm of Holmes, Lafferty & Co., who made the trip with him, at St. Louis.

***We were glad to meet our old friend Mr. J. H. Boriand, yesterday, who has just returned from an extended trip, having traveled all through England, France, Germany and Italy, during the last three months. He looks ten years younger than when he left home, and judging from his personal appearance enjoyed his trip hugely.

***L. Collmer, and David Shoop, St. Petersburg; D. Bennett, Alliance, O.; J. N. Garrison, Brookville; J. Burch, Claysville; A. W. Weyburn, Minneapolis; J. T. Kirk, Washington; George W. M. Grinn, Fairview; J. S. Diehl, New Oxford; C. E. Guy, Enon, Miss Baker, Florence; R. Downs and J. Dovere, Foxburg, were among the guests at the St. Clair Hotel yesterday.

***We regret to hear that J. H. McCreery, Esq., the present District Attorney for this county, is making arrangements to move from Greensburg to Pittsburgh. He intends, we believe, to go into partnership with a Pittsburgh attorney, who has a large and lucrative practice—the partnership to commence immediately after Mr. McCreery's term as Prosecuting Attorney in this county expires. Mr. M. is a gentleman of ability, and we are sorry that he has made up his mind to leave us.—*Beaver Argus and Radical*.

***Among the registrations at the Central Hotel yesterday, were George O. Wallace, R. A. Hance, Jr., Robert E. Granlees, H. B. Delany, Frank Hall, A. A. Faddis, Baker's Landing; H. F. Vesch, Middlesex; Q. H. D. Forest, Montreal; Frank M. Arnold and Will. T. Alexander, Clarion; C. Templeton and wife, Petrolia; J. L. Hyser, H. S. Rea and Thomas Burk, Erie; D. G. Morrow, Brandford; L. S. White, New Brighton; John Porter, New Cumberland, W. Va., E. J. Rea, Canton, O.; J. M. Rum, Youngstown, O.; H. L. Sparks, Fayette county, and A. M. Walker, Monongahela City.

***Among the arrivals at the Union Depot Hotel yesterday were, W. J. Brundred, Oil City; Wm. D. Brown and Mary E. Brown, Wayneren; T. B. Robbins, Midway; James VanHorn, Mahoning; Thos. Maynard, Centreville; G. L. Long, Dunbiam, Ohio; J. B. Jewett, G. S. Lacy, William Clark, J. Allen Palmer and wife and Rev. D. A. Cunningham, Philadelphia; B. H. Osborn and family, Butler; R. Dutt, St. Petersburg; E. W. Quail, Washington; F. C. Wilson, Clarion; Henry Bille, Ogday; Thomas M. Kennar, Altoona; W. D. Caldwell, Wheeling, W. Va.; J. T. Challant, Parkers, and John W. Hoon, New Hope.

***The Harrisburg *Telegraph* in an extended notice of the reception of a large number of probationers into Grace M. E. church, Harrisburg, makes complimentary reference to the pastor, an old Pittsburgher, in this wise: "Dr. C. A. Holmes possesses a clear, distinct and well defined voice, and since his sojourn among our citizens as pastor of Grace church has drawn expressions of satisfaction and appreciation, and the congregation to which he stated by preaches are to be congratulated on having so faithful a friend, a sympathetic pastor and a clear expounder of the truth, and we doubt if any Christian pastor had ever a more devoted and affectionate flock. He certainly not beyond the mark to say that in point of intellect, power and wide-spread, the religious influence Dr. Holmes has exerted in our midst during the past six months is unprecedented in the history of the church."

MUSICAL GOODS.

At Less Than Panic Prices.

Having an unusually large stock of small instruments, and desiring to close them out, I have marked them down to Importers New York prices. Those desiring a bargain had better call soon. Violins formerly selling at $8 offered for $4; those for $10 at $5. Fine German Accordeons, the former price of which was $15, for $7. Fine 6 and 8 keyed Flutes for $6, $8 and $12. A similar reduction on Guitars, Banjos, Drums, &c.

A large collection of instruction books for the various musical instruments, containing new and popular tunes for 35 cents a copy, formerly sold for 75 cents. Good Violin Strings for 25 cents a set, formerly 40 cents. Guitar Strings 50 cents a set, formerly sold for $1.

Collections of Vocal and Instrum